

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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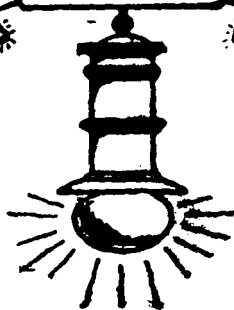
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November, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE  
AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS  
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF  
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

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# THE ELECTRICAL



## WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and  
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY  
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,  
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# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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## *The Message of Organized Labor*

BY FRANCIS URBAN

Organized labor needs no apology. It has a reason for its existence—a mighty, cogent reason. It has a great role to play in the drama of the world. It has a message to deliver to mankind.

The shining forewords of this message are Charity and Justice. Look back throughout the history of the labor movement and see in the efforts of legitimately organized labor the carrying out of these two virtues. There has ever been exhibited tenderness toward the weak, a tenderness that came true and sincere from the pure, clean heart of the toiler, where has been written on the pages of that history deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice for fellow-men, there has been displayed a noble restraint of self in heeding the demands of prudence and of justice. There have been dark clouds, too, it is true—they are found in the history of every movement. Efforts have been made to mislead the laboring people, but the heart of the worker beats true and the soul of the worker is not desirous of hatred or destruction. Though some may go astray, the vast majority remain true to the precept of charity—true, in other words, to the mission of the movement.

The institution that can bring to the heartstone of the poor a ray of sunshine, to the heart of the downcast laborer in the steel mills or in the mines a solid chance for hope, to the child wasting his or her young summers in sweatshops, cotton mills or factories an opportunity of relief from these unnatural burdens, to the woman slaving her twelve hours a day, away from thoughts of children or of home, decent hours and healthful places of work, should surely gain from mankind praise and benediction. The world should listen to the lesson that it teaches and not despise but follow. Would that but one-half of the men of civilized nations realized this import of the labor movement!

Would that all the laboring class understood its true ideals and purposes.

When the wife of a toiler, the mother of his children, sitting in the cold gray light of some mornings dawn beside the coffin of that which once was her husband, taken from her by the crushing force of machinery, finds that through the powerful aid of labor provision has been made by the laws of the commonwealth for her future maintenance and the upbringing of her children, can we not but think that she must feel a touch of consolation in her great sorrow to know that this is so, that she must feel the bond of sympathy that exists between her and those who understand because they, too, have sorrowed or may be called to sorrow in like manner? Must she not mutter a blessing on their efforts?

Selfishness can have no place in such a movement. It is not alone to help myself to better hours and higher wages, it is not principally to do that, that I become a trade unionist; but, first of all, it is to help my fellow-toilers to these things. Herein lies the soul, the wealth of organized labor and it is incumbent upon all of us to strive to live near it. It is not the union man that should be heard to ask: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

A movement, like a man, is known and loved for the enemies it makes. No man can in this sphere of ours go forth with a message to do good without bringing forth curses from the forces of evil and corruption. So has it been with labor. Should we falter because of that? Should we cease our efforts? As long as our cause is right, why need we fear? 'Tis not because of the enemies from without that we should tremble, but because of the enemies from within. It is more difficult to detect them, more difficult to see beneath the mask, than to attack those who stand out in the full light of day against us.

The message of organized labor must be carried forward and onward. It speaks of better hours, sanitary workshops and factories, a living wage, protection in work, happier homes, a better citizenship, a moral people. To the employer it extends the hand of fellowship and asks that he do justice. If he will not, it must compel him in the proper way to do the right. To the laboring man it promises protection and asks fidelity, prudence, and willingness to join in concerted action. For all it purposes

the common good. And it shall accomplish that which it purposes. May the ranks of organized labor stand firm and true through these days of the twentieth century that this message may be carried to the world. There is a duty here that every workingman should realize. Ever and always let the saying live, not in words alone but in fact as well: Labor omnia vincit! Labor overcomes all obstacles—and this along with it: May organized labor remain true to its principles.

## ***Door Open to All***

### ***Union Bar None Willing to Accept Their Principles***

BY WM. E. BRYAN

The terms "open" and "closed" shop applied with the view of prejudicing the public against trade unions are misleading and convey a mistaken idea to those unfamiliar with the operation of workshops and factories in their dealing with the employees. A more fitting distinction, conveying the true condition that prevails in most cases, would be union and non-union shops.

The term open shop conveys the idea to those not conversant with the facts that it is an industry where every man is free to work regardless of his membership or non-membership in a trade union, and, while in isolated cases this is true, yet in the great majority of places operated under this system they are in fact closed shops against union men and women. Their ability as workmen, their moral character or in fact any number of human accomplishments that a good citizen might possess are insufficient to overcome the objection to union men and women.

They tell you it is their purpose to guarantee to every man and woman their inherent right to work—how, when, where and for whatever wage the applicant may elect. Is this true? In the first place, it cannot be true, because men and women are discriminated against and refused employment for no other reason than their membership in a labor union. Do they become undesirable citizens when they join a labor union, or do they injure in any manner the success of uplift movement among the human family? You must answer, no. Then, why this opposition from captains of industry?

The greatest incentive to the adherents of the open shop is to keep a competitive labor market overstocked to the

greatest extent—a number competing for the same job in order that the cost of production, as they think, may be reduced to the minimum. Even though it may be depriving women and children of many of the necessities of life, the god of profit must first be served, and the producing classes of society take what is left, and this consumed by giving as little as possible through the elimination of competitive markets for the necessities of life.

The closed or union shop, as advocated by trade unions, is founded on justice and equity to all men. The church is a closed shop inasmuch as it requires its members to subscribe to its precepts and practice its principles. The trade union asks no more than the church in its requirements, and its doors are open to all men that are willing to accept its principles and subscribe to its purposes.

The industry operating under a closed or union shop agreement represents an industry wherein the employer and employee are at peace with each other, both engaged in honestly getting out of the business their daily subsistence, and each striving to render service for value received.

The union shop promotes that harmony among employees so necessary in the production of the articles manufactured, to approach the capacity of the plant, and while the wages of the employees are higher than in the non-union shop, the cost per unit of production is materially less and the quality of workmanship invariably better. It is furthermore a human institution wherein the welfare of the dependents of the employees are considered in the negotiations of the wages, hours and conditions—a noble consideration in dealings

among men, as the future welfare of the race is receiving the protection necessary to reproduce itself in more perfect form and prevent degeneration.

The wages, hours and conditions prevailing in union shops are universally better than in the non-union or so-called open shop. It is, however, necessary for the proprietors of shops closed to union men to pay a scale of wages and maintain hours and conditions closely approaching those that obtain in the union shop. This is a condition forced upon them against their will to enable them to get sufficient help to man their industries and to discourage the unorganized workers from joining the union of their craft. The purpose that prompts the effort to disrupt the trade unions is very clear. It enables employers to reduce wages to a minimum, lengthen hours at will and

impose efficiency systems to drive men and women to the limit of physical endurance, wearing them out as they would a machine, and finally cast them into the human scrap heap in a condition beyond repair.

This is ample data under existing conditions in many industries, to prove the union shop produces the maximum in output at less cost per unit when compared with the non-union shop. It must be understood, however, that wages can be reduced in the non-union shop to a point where it would be impossible to sustain this argument. Therefore, if given a free hand in the labor market—universal open shop and a closed shop in the markets for the products of labor—the ideal condition for the disciples of the open shop will obtain. Property will be enthroned and labor enslaved.

### INSTRUMENTS OF PROGRESS.

Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them and taught them the lesson of self sacrifice in the interest of their brethren and still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society.—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

### AUTOMATIC TRAIN STOP IS TESTED.

**Chicago Great Western May Adopt Third Rail Safety Device.**

Automatic stopping of trains to prevent accidents may be adopted by the Chicago Great Western Road. Before a score of railroad experts at De Kalb a new device, the creation of Anatol Gollos, a Russian engineer, now residing at 308 East Fifty-fourth street, Chicago, was tried with apparent success. The con-

trivance is simple, and consists of a shoe attached to the tender of the locomotive. This shoe strikes a third rail at every block, and if the track ahead is obstructed the brakes are set automatically and the train is stopped.

At the trial, which was, in a way, private, about sixty runs with an engine, caboose and several cars were made and in each case the connection of the shoe and third rail set the brakes. The arrangement is such that the train is stopped gradually.

Obstructions were placed in the block ahead and the following train was stopped. Twice the train was operated at a speed of forty-five miles an hour and stopped within 300 feet without shutting off the engine.

Recent wrecks through failure of signals, failure of trainmen to read lights or do their duty in flagging has stimulated railroad men to securing an automatic stop.

The block signal board, reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, has pronounced automatic stopping of trains practicable and recommended that Congress pass a law compelling their use by railroads. The Eastern Illinois division of the Frisco Lines is also testing an automatic stop device.

Among those who witnessed the test were: Chief Signal Engineer Beaumont, superintendent of Telegraph Perkins and Master Mechanic Smith of the Great Western; B. L. Winchell, Jr., of Eureka Company; Chief of Signals Peabody of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and the inventor, Anatol Gollos. The tests are under the executive direction of President Felton and Chief Engineer Fritch of the Great Western Road.



# OBITUARY



T. McQuillan, Local Union No. 534, New York, N. Y.

Wm. Tabert, Local Union No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

H. Geer, Local Union No. 116, Fort Worth, Texas.

G. Malm, Local Union No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. Busch, I. O. member.

Thos. Flanagan, Local Union No. 17, Detroit, Mich.

D. Drisko, Local Union No. 103, Boston, Mass.

F. Kieble, Local Union No. 427, Springfield, Ill.

Al. Neiman, Local Union No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Published Monthly.

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CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.  
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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Second District - F. L. Kelley  
211 M. St., Boston, Mass.  
Third District - M. P. Gordon  
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Fourth District - F. E. Dolan  
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.  
Fifth District - Harvey W. Raven  
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Sixth District - Frank Swor  
715 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Seventh District - H. M. Scott  
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.



**LOCALS AFFILIATED SINCE COURT  
DECISION.**

Below appears complete roster of Local Unions which have affiliated with the Brotherhood since court decision was rendered.

The leaders of the secession movement have endeavored to discredit the fact that many Locals formerly identified with them have returned to the Brotherhood, so therefore, any and all who may doubt that the list is correct, and respectfully invited to communicate with the various secretaries whose names and addresses will be found in the directory.

A number of Local Unions that have at all times been loyal to the Brotherhood appear in this list.

This is due to the fact that members of seceding Locals bearing like numbers have reaffiliated through the Brotherhood's Locals.

1—St. Louis, Mo.  
5—Pittsburg, Pa.  
8—Toledo, Ohio.  
17—Detroit, Mich.  
22—Omaha, Neb.  
38—Cleveland, Ohio.  
50—Belleville, Ill.  
56—Erie, Pa.  
60—San Antonio, Texas.  
64—Youngstown, Ohio.  
66—Houston, Texas.  
69—Dallas, Texas.  
72—Waco, Texas.  
78—Atlanta, Ga.  
82—Pittsfield, Mass.  
98—Philadelphia, Pa.  
100—Fresno, Cal.  
104-S—Boston, Mass.  
105—Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
110—St. Paul, Minn.  
115—Cleveland, Ohio.  
116—Fort Worth, Texas.  
119—Rochester, N. Y.  
121—Augusta, Ga.  
133—Middletown, N. Y.  
142—Boston, Mass.  
146—Decatur, Ill.  
152—Hillsboro, Ill.  
168—Kankakee, Ill.  
175—Chattanooga, Tenn.  
177—Jacksonville, Fla.  
186—Madison, Wis.  
197—Bloomington, Ill.  
208—Syracuse, N. Y.  
234—Richmond, Ind.  
235—Savannah, Ga.  
236—Streator, Ill.  
240—Newark, N. J.  
249—Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
252—Huntington, W. Va.  
257—Lake Charles, La.  
261—Peterboro., Ont., Canada.  
263—Tulsa, Okla.  
269—Trenton, N. J.  
271—Detroit, Mich.  
281—Ottawa, Ont., Canada.  
302—Vallejo, Cal.  
303—St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.  
305—Ft. Wayne, Ind.  
319—Pittsburg, Pa.  
323—Terrell, Texas.  
332—San Jose, Cal.  
335—Springfield, Mo.  
336—Dayton, Ohio.  
375—Peterboro, Ont., Canada.  
377-S—Lynn, Mass.  
390—Hamilton, Ont., Canada.  
425—Roanoke, Va.  
426—Portsmouth, N. H.  
442-S—Schenectady, N. Y.  
444—Carlinville, Ill.  
454—Macon, Ga.  
470—Haverhill, Mass.



471—Millnocket, Me.  
 474—Memphis, Tenn.  
 494—Milwaukee, Wis.  
 526—Santa Cruz, Cal.  
 538—Danville, Ill.  
 562—Kenosha, Wis.  
 565-S—Schenectady, N. Y.  
 588-S—Lowell, Mass.  
 639—Port Arthur, Texas.  
 643-S—Springfield, Mass.  
 658—Little Rock, Ark.  
 669—Salina, Kan.  
 715—Jefferson City, Mo.  
 716—Houston, Texas.  
 717—Boston, Mass.  
 718—Paducah, Ky.  
 719—Manchester, N. H.  
 720—Moberly, Mo.  
 721—Sherman, Texas.  
 722—New Haven, Conn.  
 723—Fort Wayne, Ind.

---

### LEST WE FORGET

With Christmas comes the time of the year when each of us should do good.

Christmas brings us the well wishes and the yearly greetings of our friends and loved ones.

The coming Christmas like all others will see many, both young and old, spending their last pennies for Christmas cards and stamps so that they can thereby convey their love, their well wishes and their hopes to and for their loved ones and friends, could they afford it they would send tokens of gold and silver.

We must not lose sight of the fact that one-half of this world does not know how the other half exists, so those of us who may be fortunate enough to have a home, a family and happiness should not forget those that are not so fortunate.

Remember one of those cards you receive may be from some one that is not so fortunate as yourself, so just sit down and return the compliments, say a few kind words, if you can do nothing else in order that you can say that you endeavored to make some others happy just to show them that they are not forgotten by all their friends.

Give what you can afford; that is all any one can do; that is all we are expected to do; but what you do give, give cheerfully and with a wish that the year 1913 will bring with it success and happiness.

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There are 2,000 electric motors operating in the Hotel Astor, New York.

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The locks of the Panama canal will be operated by electricity.

### A CORRECTION.

Through a typographical error the word "Bloomington" appeared in the article headed "Blame Placed Where It Belongs" in our October issue.

It should have read Local 236, Streator, Ill. There was no intention of taking the credit of the resolution away from Local 236 of Streator, and we are sure Local 197 of Bloomington will not be offended as they also have re-affiliated with the Brotherhood.

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### NOTICE.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Dan J. Ashley please notify J. B. Ashley, Castleton, Vt.

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### NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for the Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

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### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving the Worker at your new address.

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### NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired renew promptly.

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### VOTE.

Vote of International Executive Board on Death Claim of Jas. Gorman of Local No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.

G. W. Whitford .....	Yes
F. L. Kelley .....	No
M. P. Gordan .....	No
H. W. Raven .....	No
Frank Swor .....	No
H. M. Scott .....	Yes

and on appeal of Local Union No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., for remission of per capita tax for two months, vote is as follows:

G. W. Whitford .....	Yes
F. L. Kelley .....	Yes
M. P. Gordan .....	Yes
H. W. Raven .....	Yes
Frank Swor .....	Yes
H. M. Scott .....	Yes



# EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

**CHRISTMAS  
GREETINGS**

To All Members: We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

To Electrical Workers—Not Members: We wish you also a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and we further wish that with the Christmas and New Year's greetings may come the light of justice and of right to you, so that you may see the virgin of truth in all her glory, to the end that before another years rolls around you will all be members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with and recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

**BE ONE OR  
THE OTHER.**

We could never figure out how a member of our Brotherhood could consistently be a journeyman today and a contractor tomorrow, and at the same time retain his card in the Brotherhood. We believe that he should be one or the other; if he desires to go into the contracting business he should in our opinion sever his connections with his Local Union, by applying thereto for a transfer card, which he should deposit in the I. O., thereby protecting his benefits and standing in the Brotherhood.

For a moment let us place ourselves in the position of the legitimate contractor, employing exclusively members of our Brotherhood, paying the wage scale we ask and adhering strictly to our working rules. He has office rent, clerk hire, telephone rent, solicitor, etc., to pay. This contractor employs John Doe to do a fair size job for an old customer. Doe knows his business thoroughly and being a neat mechanic he has a full kit of tools. His manner of doing his work attracts the owner who engages in conversation with Doe—at least once every day. Suddenly "Doe" gets this idea into his head: "If I can get the owner to employ me to do this work direct, it will be my opportunity to go into the contracting business," and sure as tomorrow comes and goes, the next time the owner conversed with him, our Mr. Doe asks if in the future he could not have a chance to do the electrical work for him, calling Mr. Owner's attention to his ability as a mechanic, and also to the fact that he is ambitious to go into business for himself. Mr. Owner tells Mr. Doe he will look into the matter in a voice that convinces our Mr. Doe that the next work that comes along will be done by John Doe, Electrical Contractor, 507 Blank St., fourth flat.

That Doe was a good guesser is proven by the fact that two days afterwards Mr. Owner stops him and tells him he has made up his mind to give him a chance by turning over all of his electrical work to him to do. Of course he wants to know what the cost per hour for journeymen and helpers will be. Our Mr. Doe promptly sets a figure based on the amount he receives per hour, which is set by the Local Union for both journeymen and helpers. The figures are so much lower than the contractor's, for whom Doe is working, that they astonish Mr. Owner, who then states, "you might as well finish up what you can tonight, and I will pay off Mr. Contractor tomorrow. There is no sense of my paying him so much for your services when I can let you do the work for me direct, at a much lower figure."

Mr. Contractor is called in next day, paid off; though he knows there is more work to do but does not understand why he is paid off in full until our Mr. Doe informs him he is going to quit tonight—yes, going into business for himself, tired of working for some one else, etc.

Next morning our Mr. Doe with a pocket full of business cards just off the press reading, "John Doe, Electrical Contractor, 507 Blank St., Fourth Flat" starts in competition with the bona fide contractors, and has received his first job by double crossing his employer and undermining him. Our Mr. Doe soon found out that work would not roll into his office on Blank Street and when the job was finished he spent a few days soliciting work, but, lo! and behold, he could not get any. What was he going to do about it. On advice of Mrs. Doe he decided to give up the contracting business and go back to work as a journeyman. He could not very well go back to the contractor whom he had double crossed and undermined for a job, so he went among the others. At the end of a long day he got another job as journeyman and went to work the following morning, ready and willing to double cross and undermine his new employer.

Are such conditions fair or right? We believe not. We have a number of John Does in our ranks and we believe the local unions to which they belong should compel them to sever their connections with them as members, or cease to compete against our employers who are living strictly up to our agreement. You can scarcely ever find any of those Fourth Flat Contractors employing any of our members; they are satisfied to go along and just eke out the amount per day they would earn as journeymen. They are to a large extent responsible for the deplorable conditions of the electrical trade in many localities throughout the country.

When we find fault with them for doing contracting work under such conditions and tell them it is doing our business an injury; then they tell us of their record as Union men; what they sacrificed for the Brotherhood, their heart is in it, etc. We are glad to hear of all the good things they have done for our Brotherhood in the past, glad to know their heart is in it. But they can do us a greater good than they ever did before and that is—cease contracting or leave their Local Union by transferring to the I. O.

There are of course good and bad in every walk of life; there are good contractors who hold paid up cards and there are bad contractors holding paid up cards—it is to the bad ones that this is aimed.

It is too bad we have even to tolerate them by allowing them membership in our I. O.

Local Unions that have them in their midst should make them be one or the other, Journeymen or Contractors.

---

**CONSISTENCY.** Every convention of the American Federation of Labor sees the secessionists hanging around pleading with the delegates for assistance and recognition; after the convention adjourns until it again re-convenes, the same secessionists condemn it as worthless, its officers as misfits, and its principle as rotten. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

**THE GOOD OLD SHIP.** We are sailing along on the Bay of Success, the old ship Brotherhood is going a merry clip, never sailed so fast before and is being hailed with cheers at every port, while putting new Locals aboard. You will hardly recognize her when she sails into Boston next September. All aboard.

---

**PLAIN FACTS.** Reid states he don't want courts to decide anything. Who put us in court in Cleveland on both occasions? Who put us in court in Chicago? Who put us in court in Syracuse? Answer: "Reid."

---

Only eighty-five local unions joined forces with us since Judge Phillips rendered his decision. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and double that number before March 1st. we can do it if we try. Let's try.

---

Our Boston boys and girls are hard at work making arrangements for our next convention. They are determined to do things right; they want a full delegation there, "the more the merrier"—is their motto.

---

If no one makes you a Christmas gift, make one to yourself, subscribe for The Worker. It only cost 25 cents per year, delivered at your residence. Send subscription to the Editor.

---

When you get located in a city on a traveling card do not spend your spare time writing to friends advising them to join you, unless your new local requests you to do so.

---

Mr. Journeyman, take interest in your apprentice, see to it that he is given an opportunity to learn the business in all particulars, so far as you can.

---

May, June or Juy are the best months in the year for the expiration of agreements according to the consensus of opinion of seventy-five local unions.

---

A curbstone contractor is as valuable to our Brotherhood as is a curbstone orator.

---

Let us resolve to make all those dependent upon us more happy next year than ever before.

---

The Seceders' Appeal will be heard December 16th, 1912.

---

Christmas shopping. Union Label. Enough said.

**LOCAL Union Official**  
**Receipts up to and in-**  
**cluding the 10th of the**  
**current month** ■ ■ ■

Local Union Official Receipts received  
 from October 11th to November 10th  
 inclusive:

L. U.	From	To		
1	54291	54300	208	204001 204032
1	228751	229295	212	193245 193341
5	185731	186000	233	19593 19595
5	38251	38310	233	19598 19620
6	176411	176562	235	146251 146266
8	108081	108145	240	184501 184570
9	208211	208500	247	155464 155856
9	44242	44300	252	110263 110276
12	217659	217667	255	205655
17	242251	242668	255	205674 205675
20	97861	97922	255	205680 205691
22	148654	148703	259	50455 50482
24	36861	36879	261	225001 225040
34	135951	135973	262	117859 117888
38	196902	197170	263	229501 229507
41	152966	153000	267	200492 200573
41	239251	239429	270	22922 22935
49	95449	95250	282	90176 90225
49	75001	75057	292	210071 210160
52	89171	89192	306	52612 52615
61	86111	86200	335	220564 220600
64	186080	186126	336	64698
66	181514	181522	336	64700 64730
68	51390	51437	358	41307 41314
72	157527	157559	361	26578 26589
80	29963	29985	369	164853 164897
86	168814	168920	377	121062 121086
96	211566	211630	384	160532 160545
98	81681	81750	390	226521 226548
98	245251	245368	396	161790 161853
102	175013	175102	402	29849 29853
103	96581	96750	404	140858 140956
103	86251	86310	419	179032 179149
104	147970	148247	427	24120 24137
105	111782	111785	430	32067 32085
105	111787	111802	442	190961 191190
108	127525	127550	470	163643 163655
110	144037		474	224452 224504
110	144117	144217	481	115161 115276
116	36209	36236	494	50019 50115
121	156011	156027	501	201100 201204
133	223501	223547	527	35351 35356
136	20159	20201	528	130885 130912
141	145878	145942	534	9222 9918
146	177100		536	120465
164	204942	205011	536	120470 120507
168	166271	166286	541	98448 98476
175	250501	250526	562	171751 171761
184	232501	232521	565	153324 153549
186	202554	202560	581	46621 46656
189	20422	20438	591	31252 31271
190	78936		592	94794 94800
190	78993	78995	592	234001 234009
190	78999		595	154641 154740
190	79010	79042	620	60069 60081
			625	41298 41319
			644	213271 213340
			648	43349 43371
			658	44521 44546
			659	56561 56590
			664	195062 195063
			666	29178 29227
			667	53857 53871
			668	53298 53319
			677	150789 150802
			680	84882 84892
			682	69922 69937
			695	22153 22172

696	129311	129354
697	131395	131409
702	106117	106130
707	109141	109205
709	190011	190020
710	100619	100623
713	77246	77250
713	165751	166050
716	174221	174273
717	60815	.....
717	60831	.....
717	60833	60835
717	60839	.....
717	60841	60908
718	79626	79645
722	150100	150127
723	233251	233303

## MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 20—No. 97883.  
 L. U. No. 105—Nos. 111788, 93, 94, 98.  
 L. U. No. 108—No. 127545.  
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144200 to 144216 inclusive.  
 L. U. No. 133—No. 223516.  
 L. U. No. 186—No. 202559.  
 L. U. No. 190—Nos. 79009, 32, 33, 34.  
 L. U. No. 235—Nos. 146262 to 146265 inclusive.  
 L. U. No. 240—Nos. 184564, 65.  
 L. U. No. 252—Nos. 110268, 75.  
 L. U. No. 255—No. 205655.  
 L. U. No. 261—Nos. 275033, 34, 35.  
 L. U. No. 390—No. 226533.  
 L. U. No. 481—Nos. 115263 to 115275 inclusive.  
 No. 536—Nos. 120499, 120503, 04, 05.  
 L. U. No. 581—Nos. 46646, 50.  
 L. U. No. 644—No. 213291.  
 L. U. No. 677—No. 150794.  
 L. U. No. 696—Nos. 129348, 52.  
 L. U. No. 717—Nos. 60886 to 60889 inclusive.

## SPARKS FROM LOCAL UNIONS.

Local No. 474, Memphis, reports that while business is not rushing, all members are steadily employed. The Building Trades have organized a B. T. C. and good results are looked for.

Local No. 659, Dunkirk, New York, has with the assistance of International President McNulty entered into a new and satisfactory agreement with American Locomotive Co., and the members of No. 659 look forward to a good year.

The progress made by Local No. 257, Lake Charles, La., should demonstrate to Electrical Workers outside of our fold the benefits of organized effort. Having been organized only two months, they have already been successful in securing an agreement which provides for an increase in wages and closed shop. "Going some for a two month old infant."

## NEVER MIND THE KNOCKER.

Go ahead and make your play;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 He is in every worker's way;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 Every one who seeks to shine,  
 If successful, he'll malign;  
 'Tis of fame a certain sign—  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 If you have a task to do,  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 Have your nerve and see it through;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 When your labor has been done  
 You may know that you have won,  
 If the pounding is begun—  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 He strikes only those who climb;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 'Tis success he deems a crime;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 If he hammers at your name,  
 Then be sure you're in the game;  
 'Tis a species of acclaim.  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 His low aim affirms his caste;  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 Fiercest storms most quickly pass.  
 Never mind the knocker.  
 When the knocker's course is run,  
 When his jeers and scoffs are done,  
 He'll be cursed by every one.  
 Never mind the knocker.

—American Musician.

A new line of direct current, commutating pole elevator motors has recently been put on the market by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The principal reason for the development of this new line was the demand for a quiet operating direct current motor requiring a minimum of attention. In order to obtain the latter characteristics, type SK elevator motors have commutating poles, extra large and cool running bearings, and a very rugged and substantial construction throughout.

The general supply committee of the United States treasury department has awarded to the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Works of General Electric Company a contract covering \$50,000.00 worth of Columbia mazda, gem and tantalum lamps. These are to be supplied to the navy, treasury, war and other departments of the United States government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1913. This is the third consecutive year that the supplying of a considerable portion of the government lamp requirements has been given to the Columbia Incandescent Lamp works, a fact which speaks well for the quality and performance of Columbia lamps, and for the character of service rendered to the government by this well known lamp manufacturer.

## ***Reports of Brotherhood Delegates to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor***

Rochester, N. Y.

At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor the seceders were very plainly told that they need not apply to the American Federation of Labor for recognition in the future, as under no pretense or consideration would the organized labor movement recognize in any way, shape or form secession in the future.

After this emphatic declaration by the A. F. of L. the leaders of the Secessionists had it chronicled all over the United States and Canada that they would not apply for recognition from the A. F. of L. in the future; this action on the part of the seceders reminds us of a statement made by a son of Erin's Isle, after he had been thrown out of the house of an acquaintance as an undesirable. As he rose from the sidewalk and while brushing the dirt from his clothes, he said, "That is the last time I will ever darken the door of Hennessey's, he is no good and never was any good."

Of course when the seceders made the above statement, they were as usual not telling the truth. In the September issue of the Scandalizer they say in part:

"The news that the Brotherhood will not bother Gomper's Rochester convention this year is refreshing for we have work to do in caring for the membership; moreover our men can avoid the taunts and insults and the opportunity for trades at their expense, made by contemptible beings, whilst saving several hundred dollars that can be used to advantage in acquiring new members and providing legislation to better protect their health and lives."

When your delegates arrived in Rochester, we were not surprised to meet one Mr. Lacy there, nor were they surprised to later see Mr. Reid, in fact, we received the information before we arrived in Rochester that Mr. Reid had stated in Syracuse, New York that he had straight inside information (of course he stated he could not tell the source from which it came) that McNulty was going to be thrown out of the A. F. of L. by the Rochester convention, and if Mr. Gompers would try to sidetrack the committee's report and recommend those who were going to be in favor of throwing us out, he, Gompers, was going to be deposed and a new president of the A. F. of L. elected; he pleaded with his followers in Syracuse to stand with him, at least until after the convention.

We are at a loss to know how they can continually lie to their followers and get away with it.

Of course that is none of our business, they have their own constitution and so-called organization; it is their business to conduct its affairs and not ours. We have nothing in common with them; we have no right even to suggest to them as to their affairs, as their members are paying the freight, so it is they and not we the secession leaders must satisfy.

We do not know what excuse they will have to offer their Syracuse followers for their failure to make good the promise that they would be seated in the Rochester convention, nor what is more, we do not care. The following resolution was introduced by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the California State Federation of Labor.

**Resolution No. 129—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the California State Federation of Labor:**

Fellow Delegates: I am instructed by the California State Federation of Labor to urge the earliest possible settlement of the controversy which has existed for the past four years within the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We wish you to know that the 65,000 affiliated members of the California State Federation are not unappreciative of the apparent efforts heretofore put forth to end this unfortunate dispute; nor are we unmindful that you are as anxious as we to secure a unified harmonious trade union organization and federation, but wish to call your attention to the necessity of action through the power vested in you that will, if possible, expedite a settlement and conclusion of this long drawn out and seemingly useless international clash our Central Councils have been thrown into—vehement and acrimonious debate; have almost been disrupted; and have had their charters not only threatened, but in one case at least revoked, all because of laws which this Federation has seen fit to provide as penalties for failure of Central Councils to do certain things or take certain actions. It may be remembered that this Federation being a voluntary organization has not provided the same penalties to be vested upon the National or International organizations in affiliation, and it may be also remembered that the unions which compose the Central Council, which lost its charter, are all component parts of the National or International organiza-

tions, and we submit that when these component parts decide that they do not wish to outlaw their brothers they appreciate the fundamental principles underlying the voluntary association of unions in this Federation. We ask relief from this burden of clash in councils of division to the detriment of the good work which these councils and state bodies can and cheerfully do perform. We know the rights of the affiliated I. B. E. W., but we also wish to call attention to the fact that those who have seceded from the I. B. E. W. are also human, and are or at least were trade unionists. And while we know that you have done all that was given you the light to do to end this destructive internal war, and yet we feel that there are measures which might be adopted, if desired, to secure effective peace. You might place both organizations without our protection, no longer to disturb our Nationals, Internationals, State Federations, City Centrals and local unions, to return only when they come in peace and exhibiting toward each and all a true spirit of brotherhood. Or you might induce them to agree on a set of officers who would be acceptable to at least two-thirds of the workers in this avocation; or you might, if you wish to use the same methods that are visited in your wisdom on state bodies and City Centrals, apply these compulsory measures to your affiliated National or International organizations, and if the doctrine of compulsion is to obtain, compel all parts of this Federation, that is, National and International to in turn compel their membership to refuse to work anywhere with any seceding or expelled members of any part of this Federation. We wish it understood we are loyal to the enunciated principles of this American Federation, the highest of which is voluntary association, which might also be interpreted to mean voluntary disassociation. We are forced to expel unions, and to refuse them association, and we are anxious to be relieved of this wholly uncalled for burden, and no longer have visited on us the struggles between leaders for office or power, but we wish to go forward with the important and vital measures that are ours to further. We petition you to adopt measures as will speedily and effectively remove this dispute from the path of organized labor.

The committee reported on Resolution 129, that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Authority and Self-Imposed Discipline," and the following appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda, which does not appear in the proceedings of the convention:

"Wherefore Central Labor Council of Alameda County joins twenty-one direct-

ly chartered delegate bodies and local unions duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in this prayer that the American Federation of Labor in Thirty-second Annual Convention assembled at Rochester, N. Y., order the proper executive officer of the A. F. of L. to return the charter of Alameda County Central Labor Council to the president thereof; and furthermore, Alameda County Central Labor Council joins the aforesaid labor bodies in this petition to the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to be held at Rochester, N. Y., beginning November 11, A. D. 1912, to enact such amendments to the constitution of the A. F. of L. as will give such just and equitable relief in law to its chartered delegate bodies and as, in comport with the best interests of Alameda County Central Labor Council and its co-petitioners will not trespass the autonomy of or be in controversy with laws of affiliated international or national unions or be contrary with laws of affiliated international or national unions or be contrary to the democratic institutions of the land.

"In witness whereof we hereunto attach our signatures and the seal of this Council this fourth day of November, 1912, at Oakland, Cal.

"R. E. Keyser, President.

"A. W. Sefton, Secretary."

This was what we have been informed by our friends in Syracuse that Mr. Reid had based his hopes on, as word had reached us from the coast that Brother Gallagher was instructed to introduce the above resolution. Your delegates appeared before the Adjustment Committee, also Vice-President Noonan, Brothers Gallagher, Sefton and Scharrenberg; the Adjustment Committee also acted on the appeal of the Alameda Central Labor Council, which had its charter revoked for refusing to unseat a dual union of electrical workers No. 283.

Here follows the report of the Adjustment Committee and the action of the convention thereon which is taken from the proceedings of the convention 9th day afternoon session, pages 23 and 24:

Your committee reports that the subject matter of this resolution and of this appeal, namely the controversy among the electrical workers, has been before the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for the past four years; it has been discussed at great length, the merits of the case have been fully considered, and at each convention it has been decided by an ever increasing majority of the delegates that the affiliated union—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor—is the only bona fide organization of



electrical workers recognized by the American labor movement. We hold it to be the duty of all organizations and members thereof to accept in good faith the decisions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor in all matters that have been committed to them for decision. If each organization is to reserve to itself the right to refuse acquiescence in the laws of the American Federation of Labor and to disregard its authority in matters which it has a constitutional right to decide, or which are by contending forces submitted to its arbitrament, then there can be no harmony, no concert of action, no unity of purpose, and no final determination of any question in controversy.

In order that the controversy among the electrical workers which fortunately is subsiding, owing to the acquisition of members on the part of the affiliated organization, may be speedily terminated, your committee recommends that delegates to this convention residing in cities or districts in which there are members of the unaffiliated organization of electrical workers, appeal to all such workers to ally themselves with the bona fide organization of their trade, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate with all central labor bodies and state federations urging them to use every possible effort to bring all electrical workers into affiliation with the chartered International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Your committee recommends that the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County be not sustained.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Gallagher requested that the proposition contained in Resolution 129 be separated from the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

President Gompers stated that the appeal could be voted on separately.

Delegate Gallagher discussed the question at length, speaking in favor of the appeal made by the Central body.

Delegate Scharrenberg discussed the question, and stated that the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County had the endorsement of the California labor movement, and urged that it be sustained by the convention.

Vice President Mitchell, chairman of the committee, discussed the question and explained the position taken by the committee in making the report.

Delegate Scharrenberg asked for a roll call on the appeal of the Central body.

A sufficient number of delegates did support the request to warrant the closing of the roll.

The report of the committee recommending that the appeal of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County not sustained was adopted.

The motion to concur in the remainder of the committee's report was carried.

You will note a roll call was not for, but not enough delegates voted in.

Your representatives did not say word on the question when it was brought to the convention, so you can readily see how strong the sentiment is against secession. This action should convince the secessionists that they are being misled and lied to and that they can never hope to get recognized from the American Federation of Labor.

Our repeated victories, both within and without the Labor movement, should convince the most skeptical among secessionists that they are in weakness merely struggling against the inevitable One organization—one trade.

Owing to sickness, Brother J. W. Y. did not attend; his name however appears in the official proceedings as a delegate.

Fraternally submitted,  
F. J. McNulty  
C. P. Ford,  
Frank M. Glynn

## SMALL TURBINE ENGINE GIANT ITS KIND.

The most powerful engine for its size in the South has just been installed at the municipal water works plant in Louisville, Ky. This steam engine, which is only six feet in diameter and eight feet high, produces fifteen hundred horsepower and has replaced two old reciprocating engines which practically filled the power house of fifty-one by forty-two feet and develops twice as much power. The turbine is also more economical to operate as it consumes less fuel per horsepower and does not require so much attention and costly repairs. Running at 1500 revolutions per minute, the turbine will pump nearly 10 million gallons of water every two hours, raising the water from river level to the city reservoir, located on Crescent hill. This is equivalent to raising 125,000 tons 175 feet high in the same space of time. Both the old pumps working together could not pump more than twelve million gallons in the same length of time.



# Correspondence



Yonkers, Nov. 6, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

I stated in my letter of last month to The Worker, that we should soon hear some of the few unfair storekeepers clamoring to be put back on the fair list, who have had their stores rewired and alterations made by out-of-town non-union men. There is one of them, the 1-to-49c Store. These people, new arrivals in town, started to fix up and have a store rewired by non-union men. When same was nearing completion, they came to the conclusion that they were not doing the right thing in a well organized town. They decided it would be cheaper for them in the long run to have the work done by union men; the result was the non-union work was ripped out and all work put in by union mechanics. They also advertised it in the local papers.

Our boys have appointed a committee who are preparing to run off a ball in the early part of December. The Electrical Workers' annual ball has always been a success, both in itself and in a financial way to the Local. We shall be pleased to see some of our brothers from the nearby Locals at this coming one.

Work is well up to the average and all our members are working.

Our Business Agent has brought in one of the last two moving picture operators, and we hope he will get the other fellow in the near future, which means that every moving picture operator in Yonkers will hold a card.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W., I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. F. Mason, Press Sec.,  
Local No. 501.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Local No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas, sincerely regrets the loss they have suffered through the sudden and untimely death of our late Brother H. B. Geer.

Brother Geer was thrown from a motorcycle and sustained injuries which caused his death shortly afterwards.

He was always a hard, conscientious worker for the Local and the I. B. E. W., and will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Fraternally,

W. H. Kelsey, Press Secy.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1912.-

Editor Electrical Worker.

No doubt some of the members have read the ravings of C. F. Brown, who signs himself Press Secretary in the September issue of Reid's Scandalizer and Falsifier, as to the situation in Syracuse. These ravings of this so-called P. S. denies the statement that Local No. 43 (Reid) voted to affiliate with the regular organization. Brothers, this so-called P. S. is capable of denying most anything. A man that neither God, man or the devil could have any respect for, and a man that has run for the position of Business Agent at least five times and was actually so well liked among a membership of 103 members that the highest number of votes cast in his favor was seven, and one of the seven he voted for himself. Brothers, use your own judgment as to the personalities of this individual and the question is answered. I will now give you a few of the facts that have transpired here. On June 28, 1912, Local No. 43 (Reid) voted to affiliate with the regular organization of Electrical Workers, and so notified Brother G. M. Bugniazet, I. V. P. of their action. A few would-be trade unionists of No. 43 (Reid) not being in harmony with this action, immediately got into communication with Hot-Air-Jimmie to attend the next meeting, and you can bet that he was there, as he (Reid) could see some of his salary doing the disappearing act by losing No. 43. In fact, he was here three days before the meeting, holding sidewalk conventions and conspiracy-meetings at the Jefferson hotel continuously until the eve of July 5th, when the meeting of No. 43 was held. Of course Reid was there, also his Utica assistant, the gentleman with the back-bone of a sausage, to defend the meal-ticket of one of the most despicable, unscrupulous and damnable liars that God ever let breathe even the foulest air. This individual used his usual tactics of villifying every one in the labor movement and preyed upon the sympathy of the members with his mock tears to support him, and threatened to exile the writer for showing him up in his true colors, and using my influence to show the members of No. 43 the folly of their ways in supporting such a villifying creature. For three long hours Reid villified every one in the labor movement from Samuel Gompers down. Local No. 43 (Reid) vot-

ed by a small majority to flop back again to the secessionists. So, brothers, use your own judgment if this would-be Business Agent and Press Secretary gave facts when he said that No. 43 never flopped.

Mr. Reid being successful in causing No. 43 to do the flop act then directed his attentions to me, and had 17 members of No. 43 to prefer charges against me for causing dissension. The trial board was selected, and after three weeks of deliberation, brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty, fully realizing the duplicity of this man Reid, that he had absolutely no intentions of carrying out his word to the labor movement of Syracuse that he would abide by the decision of Judge Phillips, which I also gave my word to do. I then resigned as Business Agent of No. 43, the position that I had held for six terms, being elected the last time on June 28, 1912, the same time that No. 43 voted to affiliate with the regular organization.

This raving Press Secretary says that No. 43 has not lost a man. Brothers, this is false. Local No. 208 has at present signed agreements with the largest contractors in the city, employing 75 per cent of the wiremen in the city; also every Building Tradesman is supporting Local No. 208 to the extent of refusing to work with members of No. 43 on any job.

The progress that No. 208 is making is discouraging those members who stayed with the seceders, as they are walking the streets, and we will keep them walking until they have the right card in their possession.

Local No. 208 is made up of good trade unionists. Each and every one are bona fide mechanics. Work is good, and we have many brothers who have deposited their cards from Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Yonkers and Erie, all good card men.

This in itself should convince any who might have believed the statement in the Scandalizer of its untruthfulness, as we would not be in a position to accept traveling cards if their statements were true, so, brothers, if you happen to pass this way, give us a call. We will give you the glad hand and perhaps a job at \$4.40 per day.

Brothers, it is necessary that I cut this short. If I gave all the history and the facts in this case I am afraid that there would be no other news in The Worker, as I believe I would more than fill The Worker with the stunts that the secessionists have tried to pull off; so will ring off for this time, and will try to give you the full history in the next edition of The Worker of the conditions as they exist here.

In closing, we wish to thank Locals Nos. 41, 38, 56, 86, 501 and 534 for the valuable assistance rendered us in stamping out secession within the ranks of organized labor.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,  
Yours fraternally,

W. E. Lewis,  
Business Agent and Press Secy.  
Local Union No. 208.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Where is the brother who can not view with a great deal of gratification the results of the recent past in securing the return to our parent body of Locals which some few years back were the staunchest supporters of the I. B., but were temporarily swayed from the true path of progressive organized effort by allying themselves with a radical element which resorted to the secession movement in an endeavor to secure the whimsical ends of a few leaders?

Surely, a great amount of satisfaction must come home to the officers of our Brotherhood, who, from the inception of the secession, have fought valiantly for the preservation of the I. B. E. W. and the maintenance of those principles which have advanced organized labor to its present eminent position.

Almost every worker is instilled with the desire to look forward with hope for the day when labor will secure its just rewards, and the great majority bend their untiring efforts in line with their views in that respect, but in order to shape our course in attaining the best results in the organized labor movement, it is paramount importance that we review the circumstances which either tended to enhance our interests in the past, or acted as a detriment; in itself, organized labor is simply the combined inclination of workers to secure the maximum fruits of their labor, and to establish conditions that mean years to their life and life to their years; close observation isn't necessary to prove that radicalism within the ranks of our organizations has not only been a detriment factor to our best interests, but it has been proven beyond a doubt that we are going backward as long as we permit internal strife and dissension to exist; the radical must be humored, he must be educated instead of flaunting the flag of derision in his face; it is our duty to reason with him and endeavor to prove to his own satisfaction the fallacy of his theories.

With the return to the fold of numerous Locals, we note with a great deal of interest, that agreements embodying good working conditions, and in several cases an excellent raise in wages have been entered into with the employers;

even many of the smaller Locals, which in the past have received their main support from the persistent few, whose untiring efforts on behalf of the labor movement in their respective localities, often appear unappreciated, are taking on new life. There seems to be more of a voluntary desire on the part of the worker to be progressive in securing his just dues than has been noted in the past; in fact, the gratifying results which have marked the progress of the workers through co-operative effort during the past year, leads even the casual observer to feel that 1913 will eclipse any period of a like length in bringing home results of a substantial nature to our Locals and Brotherhood.

M. I. Right.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 30, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Brothers: In the past year Local 595 has lost a few of our most esteemed brothers from our ranks. Not dead and buried—merely departed guests. Some of our members have gone down to Panama to work on the "big ditch." Others, whose cards are still here, but whose faces are seldom to be seen, are working in the outlying districts.

Conditions in Oakland for the past few months have been fairly good, but the jobs are getting scarcer as the winter approaches. We are now on the wind-up of several big jobs, and look to next spring for lively conditions in the building line.

Local No. 595, besides being a labor organization, has developed into a social club. We are fortunate in having a few large halls at our disposal, through our lease, and pull off a lively entertainment about once a month. The entertainment committee has elaborate plans under consideration for a Christmas festival. We would like the brothers who traveled from our jurisdiction to know that the same old live bunch still transacts the business of the Local, and keeps the band playing, with always a feed and a good time in sight.

Yours in peace and war,  
Press Committee.

To the Electrical Worker.

Times are good in St. Louis, but not so good that traveling brothers are asked to come this way. The order of the day seems to be contention. If not among our members, it is with others who are trying for our work. Reminding yours truly of a picture I saw when a boy, entitled "The Poor Farmer." There was a beautiful cow, with full bag of milk. At her head was a farmer, at her tail was another poor farmer, and quietly

seated with a large pale between his knees, was a lawyer getting all the cream. Such is our contentions. We disagree, and go to fighting, and the employer gets all the profits. Why can't we get together and settle our disputes by arbitration? There is no glory in fighting, even though we win, we are losers. Give and take. Don't let anyone start us fighting, just on their advice. Look into the case, and when you think you have good cause, go into it and fight your best, and even if you don't win, others will hesitate to tackle you too readily in the future. Stop bickering and pull together. If your brother is in trouble, help him out. A very little from each will make a goodly sum for one. Eternal vigilance is the only way to guard your liberty. The world is full of those jealous of the success of their fellow worker. Be prudent, and your coin will be your best friend. No two men are alike in tastes. Some can get more good out of a dollar than others can out of ten, and at the same time the man using the least money is not a grouch. Money is not what makes all happiness in this world, but then it is a very handy thing to travel on. There is more real pleasure in one honest dollar than in one thousand dishonest dollars. Just because a man has more money than you have is no sign he is dishonest. He may have been investing in goods that increased in value, while you may have been squandering yours to make yourself a good fellow, and when your funds are gone, so are such friends as were ready to take all you lavished on them, and then the best you get for your pains was, Oh, the poor fool will have to go to work for more, and we will watch him and get it. Think, and think to the point. You acquire habits in your youth that are very hard to live up to when age creeps upon you. You are not as good a producer, and in consequence the world don't need you. Your old joints are not supple. Your back is not as strong. Your eyes lose their lustre, and you are on the down grade, and no brakes on. Look to your future, by making the present as profitable as you honestly can. Have your fun. Do unto your neighbor as you would have him do unto you. But don't turn the adage, and do your neighbor, for fear he might do you. Remember you are one of a brotherhood of men, banded together for mutual protection, and are bound by your solemn pledge. Your word to your fellow man should be the most binding on you. A lie will be nailed, sooner or later, and act like a boomerang, and return to the one casting it. If you have nothing good to say of a brother, it were better to say nothing. If you will read and abide by the law of the

I. B. E. W., you will not only be a good union man, but a bright evidence to society. If the law don't suit you, don't violate it while in force, but go to the convention with a substitute, that suits you, and if it is good, you will find it adopted.

Some may say you are too much one thing or the other. Examine your own conscience, and if you are satisfied with yourself, keep on as you are. If you think your share is being held up, go after it. Be honest in your dealings, and fear no man. You are entitled to as much protection, according to the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as any other member, if you are beyond reproach, or have kept your card inviolate. The ladies are a strong factor for good, and when you assist them, it only encourages them to be better. Some men are too selfish to be of much consequence. A liberal man is always well thought of. Although he may not hoard wealth, his heart being in the right place, and is happy. Trouble will overtake any one, and even a pleasant word will help those afflicted to bear up, and overcome what otherwise would prove disastrous.

The members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., are pushing things, and in the near future will have this one of the best towns for inside men on the map.

I am as ever a Brotherhood man, and send cordial greeting to all union men.

I am, yours fraternally,

Baldy.

Mr. Chas. P. Ford, Editor,

Dear Sir and Brothers: As Local No. 175, of Chattanooga, has not sent in a report to The Electrical Worker for some time, I think it is time we are letting the world know we are still in the ring, and doing our best to better conditions in this city.

Work is very good here, as Chattanooga is known as the "City of Electrical Energy."

With best wishes and prosperity to all Locals, I am,

Yours fraternally,

E. R. Cunningham, Press Sec.

Box 102, Sta. A.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 26, 1912.

Chas. P. Ford, Editor.

Local No. 177 is getting along very nicely. We are taking in some new members every meeting. We also had a little trouble a few days ago on the new Cohen building here, but straightened it out in a few hours. We are beginning to let them know that we are not as much asleep as they think we are. If the boys would only attend meetings as they should, it wouldn't be any time before we could make every contractor in this town sign up.

We would be more than glad to have

some of the International officers pay us a visit some time, and the writer often wonders why, since being a member seven years, he has never seen any International officers in the South. There is certainly plenty of work to do, and could be done for our Brotherhood throughout the South. I wish to state that the Street Car Men are being organized in this city, and they are certainly up against it, as the company is discharging every man they find that has a card.

I wish some of the other press agents would drop us a line some time, as we would be more than glad to hear from other Locals.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. R. Boyle,

Press Agent, Local No. 177

Danville, Ill.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Having been out of the fold for over three years, Local No. 538 wants the Labor World to know that we have repudiated secession and turned over a new leaf and affiliated again with the original and bona fide Brotherhood. We have had our eyes opened and can now see the mistake that No. 538 and the rest of the Locals that have followed the secession movement have made. We realize that it is hard for men to admit they are in the wrong, but old No. 538 is glad to be back again and have the hand of fellowship extended in welcome greeting by the I. B. E. W. and the rest of the Labor World.

To the Brothers who have followed the secession leaders as we have in the past, we say:

"Come back to the fold and work for a reunited organization. Get in and have a voice and vote, and if what Reid and Murphy say about the present officers of the recognized and original Brotherhood are true, you will be in a position to kick them out and elect men that you feel come up to the necessary standard. Get on board, Brothers. We find the old I. B. E. W. the same, good, old wagon as of old.

"To show how we are progressing since making the change, the first meeting after we reaffiliated, we had four candidates, and expect more for our next meeting. We are going to continue the good work and make Local No. 538 one that our International President and the Brotherhood will be proud of.

"We have only one contractor who is inclined to be unfair, but believe we will have his shop in line by next meeting.

"In closing, let me say to the Locals who are hesitating about changing:

"Get in line. You will not regret it."

"Fraternally,

"J. D. King, R. S. Local 538."



## Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



Editor Electrical Worker.

On October 1, 1912, Local Union No. 17, of Detroit, Mich., at an hour set for the purpose, voted to change their affiliation and return to the Regular Organization of Electrical Workers. This step was not taken in haste or without due and careful deliberation. A committee of broad and liberal-minded men, chosen with care, and evenly divided as to opinion on the question, met several different times and analyzed the question in all its phases. This committee reported back to the Local Union that in order to do the most good for the greatest number, we must change our affiliation. The question was then put before the Local, and after a lengthy discussion, Local Union No. 17 concurred in the report of the committee by a vote of 74 for and 10 against, this being the largest vote ever taken by Local Union No. 17 except when the delegates were elected to go to the Rochester Convention. Oliver Myers landed in Detroit the next evening, and immediately began his usual tirade of abuse, defaming and villifying the members and starting the old shop-worn story, some one had sold out. This cry has been raised each and every time men have decided to think for themselves, and the only reason is, that if you don't think as Myers does you are not entitled to think, and should you dare to form an opinion contrary to Myers' ideas, someone paid you.

It seems strange that men can create a story of this kind and have one believe it. Even though a man did sell out, that man must have produced some argument that appealed to the men. He surely convinced them that the side he represented must be the right side, and it is an insult to American men to make statements like it.

There is some consolation in knowing why those men make these statements, and I have often likened them unto a stream of water that is subject to sudden freshets; their passionate outbursts are like the sudden rising of the stream; it rushes out over its banks and gathers all the filth and corruption that has accumulated, and it rides swift and fast on the crest of the flood for a short ways, only to sink and be lost in a short time. The worst spot in a city is the outlet of the main sewer, and judging from the filth

and rottenness of Myers' methods of disruption, it is a comparison.

Owing to the fact that the funds of our organization were held up in the courts in Cleveland, Ohio, the Reid-Murphy faction of the I. B. E. W. started on the same basis four years ago. Broke.

During the time that has elapsed, McNulty has accumulated a fund of \$18,000 for death benefit. He has met all obligations, and has a smooth running organization without having levied any special assessments.

But what of Reid during this time. He has had a convention, the expenses being paid by an assessment of 50 cents per member. He has an assessment against his membership of \$1.00, payable 25 cents every quarter, and is \$11,000 in debt.

Reid has always claimed a membership of 24,000, who pay 35 cents per capita per month to his G. O., and from 5 to 20 cents per month to his D. O. He also claims that our organization has but 12,000 members. Our members pay 30 cents per month per capita. Now if you will go back and look over the condition of the two organizations, you must arrive at one of two answers—either Reid has not got the 24,000 members he claims or there is something wrong with the system of distribution, and that is where it is. Prior to October 7, 1912, the men in this district were appealing to Reid and his organization for organizers, and the answer was, we have not got the funds available to send you an organizer at this time, but will do so soon, but you men must pay half of the expense. Immediately after October 7, 1912,—“refer back and see what happened on that date”—there were three organizers in a district that he did not have funds to place one in before. These men did not come to organize, but to try and convince men that they must think as he wants them to think or not to think at all. It is a crime, says the Reid men, to think or speak your own thoughts; that is his system of distribution of moneys paid him by men to use for furthering the purpose for which we are organized. And the men are sacrificed in that manner. It is the question of a short time as to how long the rank and file will stand up under this system.

In this city (Jackson) where the men are unorganized at this time,

Myers men have made statements that lead the men to believe that they would receive the support of the Central Body of this city. After proving to the men that this was untrue, the men became undecided and did not perfect the organization as they intended, but invited me to remain and tell our side of the controversy. I look to see a good Local Union in Jackson soon.

Myers immediately changed his tactics, and began a tirade of personal abuse against the A. F. of L. and all its officers, and that the A. F. of L. was not any good to anyone, and especially the Electrical Workers of Jackson.

At the same time James J. Reid, his superior officer, is busy arranging an appeal for recognition, "as he has done during the past four years," to the A. F. of L., that his chief lieutenant claims is of no use to anyone. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

I am glad to note that so many Local Unions are awakening to a realization of the true facts.

Time was when an appeal made to a passion-inflamed membership was applauded, and the men who made these appeals were great martyrs and were idolized because they did these things. But now men know that men who resort to these methods have no argument and must seek cover under a strain of vilification and abuse. They have disgusted all men and are their own worst enemy. I feel that the time is at hand when our work is to receive its just reward and our ambition realized—a reunited Brotherhood.

And when that day dawns, let us be prepared to put our shoulders to the wheel and make the I. B. E. W. the biggest, grandest and best organization in the American labor movement.

This belongs to us by right. We have a vast field to work in; the opportunities are unlimited; the possibilities beyond comprehension. It remains entirely with us. Let's get busy.

John E. McVey.

#### ELECTRICITY AT THE BALL GAME.

The new baseball park of the Boston Americans is equipped with the very latest electrical apparatus for scoring the game and for distributing the story of the contest to the city and to all parts of the country. Behind the left fielder's territory and opposite the grandstand and pavillion a large scoreboard is operated electrically from a signaling desk in the press box, located in the center of the main stand and at the highest point in the structure. Every ball, strike-out

and batter number are registered on the score-board by the simple act of pressing a push-button in the desk set, which contains 23 keys, 23 signaling buttons, an operator's telephone set and a generator circuit. The indicators in the field score-board are actuated by electro-magnets, 14 dry cells normally being used in the transmitting circuits. A telephone is also provided at the score-board itself for use in setting up the score of innings.

The press box also contains a plug switchboard and circuits for 16 telegraph instruments, including wires for the Associated Press, local press and foreign service. The features of the game are recounted by telegraph even for downtown papers, the contention being that greater speed and accuracy are obtained than with telephone. Direct wires are in service between Boston and the home city of the visiting team at all games. Rubber-covered wires run in twisted pairs are used in the press-box service. Although the telephone is not used to any extent in newspaper reporting of the game, it is an important factor in the handling of extra baseball cars by the local street railways, and the premises are liberally supplied with pay stations.

#### RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

Washington.—About 13,000 railway mail clerks throughout the United States were promoted October 1 under the new organization scheme for the Railway Mail Service, approved by Congress. Higher compensation was received by mail clerks all along the line. Notices were given to the promoted clerks that an advance in salary will be given the next pay day for the first half of October. It is stated that in the future all railway mail clerks will be on an efficiency rating, and the amount of car space will have nothing to do with compensation. The highest rating will go to the clerks on the biggest routes running through thickly populated districts. All routes will be placed under three headings, depending upon the volume of mail handled. Thirty-seven hundred employees not promoted on October 1 will probably receive increased compensation before the end of the fiscal year. The activity of the A. F. of L. on behalf of the postal employees is largely responsible for the bettered conditions and a higher wage rate.

#### CEMENT WORKERS.

San Francisco.—The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers has issued charters recently to the Cement Workers of Collinsville, Ill., and in Pasadena, Cal.



# American Federation .. of Labor News ..



## SAN JOSE LABOR TEMPLE.

San Jose, Cal.—Preparations for the dedicatory exercises of the labor temple on November 8 and 9th are nearly completed. The dedicatory exercises are to be held on the evening of Friday, November 8, with a grand ball and banquet on Saturday evening, the 9th. Invitations have been extended to prominent labor officials in the State, and it is expected that a large attendance of out-of-town unionists will be present.

## ANTI-INJUNCTION MEETING.

New York—Over 25,000 carpenters and other building trades men constituted a parade in this city on Saturday night, October 26, as a protest against the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and especially against the recent restraining orders granted against the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city. It was one of the largest demonstrations ever held by the Building Trades, and was an emphatic exhibition of the feeling against the abuse in which the courts have indulged in issuing injunctions. The main purpose of the parade and mass meeting was to make vigorous protest again the American Anti-Boycott Association for its activity in persecuting the organizations in this city. Practically all of the locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York, Brooklyn and Queens were represented in the parade and a number of Jersey Building Tradesmen were also included. General Organizer Hugh Frayne opened the meeting, which was held in Cooper Union, and presented Eldridge H. Neal, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council as the permanent chairman of the evening. President Gompers was the principal speaker, and severely criticised the judiciary and the methods which they employ in issuing restraining orders in labor disputes. He asserted that the carpenters were fighting for better conditions for the men, women and children employed in the door and sash factories, and further stated that the issuance of restraining orders against the carpenters in New York City was a denial of the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and urged those present to contest the attempt of the courts to

nullify the constitution of the United States. James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, also delivered an address. The meeting taxed the capacity of Cooper Union. The carpenters have fought a valiant fight against unfair employers, with the added task of having been compelled to combat orders issued by the courts which were for the purpose of vitiating the efforts of the carpenters to establish just and equitable conditions.

## FOR INJURED WORKMEN.

Washington—More than \$1,100,000 in death and injury benefits to men or the families of men employed by the United States in hazardous work has been paid out of the treasury since August 1, 1908, the date when the government workmen's compensation act went into effect. This information is included in a report submitted to Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by Solicitor Charles Earl, of the department. Of this sum, \$704,814.60 went to the injured themselves, and upward of \$100,000 was paid to the surviving dependents of men killed. Whenever a government workman is injured through no fault of his own, the law provides that he shall receive his pay for a year unless he is able to work at an earlier date. In case of a fatal accident the compensation goes to the man's dependents. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor adjudicates all compensation cases. This law was the direct result of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, it having devoted much time to securing a favorable report and also in urging its passage by Congress and approval by the President.

## DULUTH STREET CAR STRIKE.

Duluth, Minn.—With practically every citizen and every newspaper against the management of the local street railway company for its arbitrary attitude in the present strike, the contest continues. Efforts have been made by the mayor and the city council to induce the street car company to submit the differences existing to arbitration, but the car company seems to be determined to carry on the warfare without any regard whatever to the rights of the people who live



in this city. Accidents are of frequent occurrence and the service in its entirety is abominable. The people of the city are becoming thoroughly aroused and are demanding that a settlement be reached and insisting that the city is entitled to at least a decent consideration by the company.

#### ALL TO JOIN DEPARTMENT.

Newark, N. J.—At the October meeting of the New Jersey Building Trades Council, held at Somerville, N. J., it was decided that the New Jersey Building Trades Council affiliate with the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor. Action was also taken to notify local councils in all cities of the State to affiliate themselves with the department.

#### NO REPORT YET.

After a week of conferences, relative to changes in management, wages, and methods of employing men in the navy yards and stations, the commandants of the navy yards and stations of the United States, Cuba, and the Philippines Islands, have not made public their findings. It is stated that the most of the questions discussed were of a nature that would require only departmental action for their settlement. The result of the conference will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. One of the chief questions which arose was whether or not it would be advisable to place all navy yard employes, except naval officers, under civil service rules, which provoked an animated discussion. The result of the action of the department on the recommendations of the commandants will probably be made public in a short time.

#### LABOR OFFICIAL DEAD.

Washington.—Capt. J. Edward O'Brien, for ten years president of the American Pilots' Association, whose headquarters were maintained in this city, died on Sunday, November 3, while on a train en route to his home at Pensacola, Fla. Capt. O'Brien acted as legislative agent for many years for the American Pilots' Association before the committee of Congress.

#### MACHINISTS WIN.

Cleveland, O.—A shop strike took place in this city recently involving eighty machinists. After being out a short time a settlement was reached, the disturbing factor, the overtime system, having been eliminated by establishing a nine-hour day and adding a night shift.

#### RAILWAY CARMEN.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have received applications for charters for five new lodges, and they have been issued. Two of these new organizations are located in Iowa, one in Maryland, one in Missouri and one in Nebraska. A number of committees in various parts of the country are holding conferences with the management of different roads for the purpose of securing increases and signed agreements. Indications are that all these committees will be eventually successful.

#### STRUGGLE OF IRON MOLDERS.

Lansing, Mich.—The struggle of the Iron Molders in this city for shorter hours and an increased scale of wages is still going on and has been since May 18. After five months the ranks of the strikers remain unbroken, and although ten of the strikers have been sent to prison for contempt of court for the alleged violation of an injunction, yet this has failed to break the spirit of the strikers. The Iron Molders' Union will continue this contest until justice can be secured.

#### SAN DIEGO UNIONS GROWING.

San Diego, Cal.—From present indications this city will become one of the best organized towns in the State. Every union reports an increase of membership, greater harmony, and unusual activity. Three new unions have been formed, and a revival of interest has taken place in the unions that were small in point of members. At the present time the unions are all holding large and representative meetings, and the organization spirit is accomplishing definite results.

#### SUPREME COURT, PROMULGATING NEW RULES, RECOGNIZES ABUSE IN PRACTICE.

That the influence, attitude and remonstrances of the American Federation of Labor against the abuse by the Federal judges of the injunctive writ in labor disputes has finally had its effect upon the highest legal tribunal of the United States is evident. For many months the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have been at work upon a new set of rules governing practice before the courts of equity of the United States. On November 4, the result of the conclusions of the judges was promulgated in a public document. While the rule put forth by the United States Supreme Court in preliminary in-

junctions and temporary restraining orders does not meet with the approval of the American Federation of Labor, yet the action taken in prescribing the practice relative to these writs is a step in the right direction. Under the heading of "Preliminary Injunctions and Temporary Restraining Orders," the practice, as laid down for the future by the United States Supreme Court is as follows:

"No preliminary injunction shall be granted without notice to the opposite party. Nor shall any temporary restraining order be granted without notice to the opposite party, unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts, shown by affidavit or by the verified bill, that immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result to the applicant before the matter can be heard on notice. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice, in the contingency specified, the matter shall be made returnable at the earliest possible time, and in no event later than ten days from the date of the order, and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character. When the matter comes up for hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall proceed with his application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve his temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order, the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require. Every temporary restraining order shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office."

Under the heading, "Injunction Pending Appeal," the rule of practice is to be as follows: "When an appeal from a final decree in an equity suit, granting or dissolving an injunction, is allowed by a justice or a judge who took part in the decision of the cause, he may, in his discretion, at the time of such allowance, make an order suspending, modifying, or restoring the injunction during the pendency of the appeal, upon such terms, as to bond or otherwise, as he may consider proper for the security of the rights of the opposite party."

#### SECURE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Charleston, W. Va.—One thousand miners who have been on strike since last spring, have returned to work in three mines at Dorothy, W. Va. The men are to receive 22 per cent above the price paid under the scale of the United Mine Workers of America.

#### ON EIGHT-HOUR BASIS.

Quincy, Mass.—Four thousand employees of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company started on the eight-hour basis on November 4. With the advent of the eight-hour day the employees retained the wages formerly paid for nine hours. This change was brought about by the activity of the American Federation of Labor, securing an amendment to the naval appropriation bill requiring that all contracts let by the government should be executed under the eight-hour day. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company now has under construction the battleship Nevada and two submarines, and in order to hold its contract it became necessary to conform to the law secured by the American Federation of Labor.

#### NEW UNION SHIRT FACTORY.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—President Thomas Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, in conjunction with a local committee, recently secured an agreement with the Victor Shirt Company, of this city, which grants the use of the union label of that organization to the company. The employees in the factory recently formed a local union with a substantial membership, and with the agreement just noted there will be material addition to the product of union label goods in this city.

#### WILL ADOPT UNION SCALE.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Contractors performing work for the city will be required to pay the current scale of wages of organized labor and conform to the hours worked by union men. That is, the finance committee of the city council has recommended that such an ordinance be passed, the opposition to it being only one member of the committee. The bill regulates all city contracts, stipulating therein that competent and first-class workmen must be employed by contractors, fixing the hours of labor and wages to be paid at the current scale, requiring proof of compliance with the ordinance by an affidavit filed with the controller and authorizing deductions to be made from the contract price for failure to comply with these conditions. While it is contended in some quarters that this legislation will be declared unconstitutional, yet it has been brought out that in other cities similar conditions have been imposed upon city contractors and have been productive of splendid results, both to the workmen themselves and to the city adopting such measures.

**ACQUITTED OF CHARGE.**

Lake Charles, La.—During the summer a number of men who were conducting a strike of the Timber Workers in this State were arrested, charged with murder, as a result of a riot which occurred. Over fifty indictments were returned and nine of the defendants have just been tried, and the jury in the case returned a verdict of not guilty. The indictments against the balance have been abandoned and all the defendants set at liberty.

**BUILDING DIFFICULTY SETTLED.**

Fresno, Cal.—During the past few weeks serious difficulties has been on between the Building Trades Council and a large contractor. Through the efforts of P. H. McCarty, president of the California Building Trades Council, and representatives of other international unions, together with local officials, the difficulty has been adjusted, and all building tradesmen have returned to work.

**RAILROAD CLERKS STRIKE.**

Ottawa, Ont.—A strike which will affect 5,000 clerks and stenographers employed in the various stations and offices of the Canadian Pacific Railroad began on November 4. The strike is being conducted by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

**AND STILL THEY GO UP.**

Lebanon, Pa.—The campaign of the American Federation of Labor to interest the employes of the various steel and iron corporations throughout the country is gratifying in the results which have been already obtained. Literature printed in numerous foreign languages, advising the foreigners of the benefits which would accrue from organization, has evidently not only aroused the workmen, but is also giving the owners of iron and steel mills much concern. Increases in wages among this class of employes have been noted in the News Letters from time to time. The latest advance in wages as a result of this campaign came to the employes of this city just recently. One thousand men employed in the mill departments of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company are affected by a notice of an advance in wages on the basis of \$4.00 a ton for puddlers.—a substantial increase.

**INGENIOUS TELEPHONE DEVICE.**

Fort Worth, Texas.—Dr. H. L. Warwick of this city has invented and patented a device to be used in connection with telephones that he thinks will prove of great advantage to the public. The device is what is known as a telephone register, which, when attached to a telephone, will preserve the numbers of those who call during the absence of the owner. The attachment is somewhat similar to a stock market register, and the numbers are recorded on the tape, so that the telephone owner who leaves his 'phone may learn when he comes back who has called during his absence. The idea embodied in the invention occurred to Dr. Warwick one night when he returned from the theatre and learned that a number of his patients had called him by 'phone during his absence.

**SAFETY SYSTEM FOR THE CAUSEWAY TO BE INSTALLED.**

Austin, Texas.—F. G. Pettibone, vice president and general manager of the Santa Fe, advised the railroad commission recently that the extensive interlocking plant and signal system to protect trains using the Galveston causeway will soon be ready for use. It will be placed in operation on the island end within two or three days, then on the causeway drawbridge a week later and at Virginia Point on the mainland two weeks thereafter.

Engineer R. D. Parker of the commission will make an inspection of the plant and signal system. Full plans with drawings of the system were sent by Mr. Pettibone.

**ALMOST THE LIMIT OF INVENTION.**

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match-making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the wood into proper lengths, sulphurs the ends, counts them, makes the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company.

A lithographing concern uses an electric dough mixer for mixing ink. And a banking house uses an electric flat-iron to press out water soaked money.

Peoria, Ill., has an ornamental street lighting system consisting of eighty-six ornamental iron standards, each equipped with a fifty-candle power incandescent lamp.



## Miscellaneous



### POWER OF UNITED EFFORT.

We have tried to impress upon the local unions and members the duty that they owe the movement in which they are engaged and the duty that they owe to themselves, in so far as their personal interests are to be promoted by the success of the general movement, of joining collectively and individually in doing local union work calculated to increase the strength and efficiency of their own local union, while at the same time adding to the strength of the general movement and to the power of United Labor in general.

The strength of a local union is generally measured by the number of members it has in proportion to the total number of workers employed in that trade in its locality.

But this measure of strength is sometimes deceptive. A local union may have on its membership roll the names of a very large percentage of the workers in its trade within its jurisdiction, and yet at the same time the union may be extremely weak, even though the members pay their dues.

The quality of efficiency must be taken into consideration, as well as the consideration of numerical and financial strength. And efficiency in a labor union means that the union shall have 100 per cent. of the strength shown by its numerical and financial statistics.

It is passing strange that there are so many members of labor unions who do not appreciate the importance of giving to the cause that represents their struggle for the bread and butter of life, that represents the welfare and education and future of their children and all that is dear to them, at least an equal amount of loyalty and effort as they will give to other far less important matters.

Let a workingman invest 25 cents in some get-rich-quick scheme and he will be busy hustling to make a success of it in the hope that it may pay him 20 or 40 per cent. on his little investment. But in his labor union, from which he expects a heavy dividend on wages each year and from which he usually receives a whole lot higher wage than he would otherwise receive, running into a sum that will pay 1000 per cent. upon his investment in dues, he does not appear willing to expend the same amount of effort. He

wants all the benefit of union success, but he is not willing to work for it.

There is no line of effort that will pay the union man so much as it will for him to try to strengthen the union cause. Should he induce a new workman to join the union he has taken one from the ranks of the unorganized and added one to the ranks of the organized, which comes pretty near counting double. Now, if he would go farther and get that one absolutely converted to the idea of buying union-made goods and nothing else, he will have multiplied that power.

If he will continue his effort in this direction, his example will inspire others to do the same kind of work, and as he mingles with the workmen of other trades in attending their union meetings for the purpose of obtaining their support for his own union label and for the purpose of supporting all other union labels himself and advocating them with the persons with whom he comes in contact, an element of personal work and support that sets a good example to others and leads them into the same line of effort, the result will be that the power of unionism will be multiplied again and again, gradually and surely leading up to the day when the workers will be 100 per cent organized and several 100 per cent more efficient in the performance of their union duty and in working for the cause in general.—*Organized Labor.*

### A METER THAT SHOWS COST TO OPERATE ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

A new meter intended for use in the central station display room has been put on the market by the Harbrook Service Company of Pittsburg. The meter, called the Donkin cent-hour meter, is the invention of Mr. William A. Donkin, contract agent of the Allegheny County Light Company.

Its purpose is to give an authoritative answer to the universal question, "How much does it cost to operate?" When any current consuming device is connected to the meter, the hand points instantly to the number of cents per hour that it costs to operate. It is especially useful in demonstrating to a customer the cost of current for a device that operates at more than one heat.

The meters are calibrated and the reading of the dial is made to correspond to the central station's rate.

The mechanism is similar to that of a regular watt-hour meter. The meter is mounted on a floor pedestal and is provided with a stand to hold the device being measured for current consumption.

It has been shown by actual test that this method of answering the all important question has more weight with the customer than a verbal answer and that the cent-hour meter is an important factor in making sales.

#### GREAT WIRELESS STATION READY.

Washington, D. C.—The navy's new wireless station, the largest in the world, will soon be ready for operation. The naked steel towers, one 600 feet and two 450 feet in height, have been connected with triangular aërials, which can transmit and receive messages to and from Paris, France, or Lands End, England.

Tests of the apparatus are now being conducted. Within a few days the new station will establish communication with some of the short lines, and probably within ten days it will finally be turned over to the navy department.

Then it will be tuned up to such a high potential that no station or ship within a radius of several hundred miles will be affected by its powerful flashes.

#### A STEEL CLAD CORD WEIGHT.

A steel-clad weight for telephone switchboard use, developed and manufactured by the Western Electric Company, has effectually solved the problem presented by the battering which cord weights undergo when in use.

This cord weight, which is known as the No. 116, has a two-piece electro-galvanized steel shell, firmly riveted to prevent spreading. The shell is filled with lead to give the required ten-ounce weight, and is so shaped that it presents no sharp corners to damage other weights with which it may come into contact.

The No. 116 cord weight, because of these constructive features, does not become battered up in service and is a distinct improvement over the old lead-filled brass shell type which, after being in service a year, would almost invariably become a shapeless and practically useless mass of metal. This distortion is not possible with the steel-clad No. 116.

Another feature is the cord surface of the pulley. This pulley is of hard brass, with a smooth polished surface, so that wear on the cords is reduced to a minimum.

#### USE OF ELECTRICITY AS MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES INCREASING.

One hears but little of electricity's conquest of the industrial world and yet no development in the history of this country has been more wonderful than the adoption of electricity as a motive power in our shops and factories. While we are marveling at the rapid growth of electric railways and the electrification of our steam roads, we must not forget the wonderful development that is more or less hidden from the casual observer in our mills and factories.

Nearly all the factories recently built are operated by electric motors. Sometimes the power house is equipped with modern turbine engine generators, and more often the power is purchased from a nearby public service system. There are many vital reasons for the adoption of electric drive in shops and factories and chief among them is the great saving effected by the use of electricity. Where a steam power plant is maintained a large percentage of the power is lost in transmitting it to the various machines through long shafting and flapping belts. This loss is serious enough, but, oftentimes, when it is desirable to operate only a part of the machinery, the entire power plant has to be run just the same as though the entire plant was working. But, where the individual machines are each equipped with a small electric motor, only the amount of power required to do the work in hand is used, for which payment has to be made. There is no waste of energy. Where the power is purchased from an electric light and power plant a power house does not have to be maintained with its costly bills for fuel, repairs and wages for engineers and firemen. Of course those small shops where it would not pay to maintain a steam plant are using electric power where such can be purchased near at hand.

The great textile mills of the East and South, the steel mills, factories and shops of all kinds are now putting in electric power, and the time will surely come within the next few years when electricity will be turning practically all the wheels of industry.

Woodworking plants are fast installing electric motors for power purposes. This change was brought about by the demand for shavings for bedding horses, making it cheaper to buy power than to burn the refuse.

## ***Largest Direct Current Generators***

Seven vertical waterwheel type electric generators, which represent units of the largest capacity ever built for generating direct current, will be installed in the new plant of the Southern Aluminum Company at Whitney, N. C. Each machine will have a rating of 5000 kilowatts, delivering 20,000 amperes at 250 volts and operating at a speed of 170 revolutions per minute. Two smaller direct current generators of the same type, rated 2500 kilowatts at 300 revolutions per minute; two 1250 kilovoltampere alternators, having a speed of 514 revolutions per minute, with two 16-kilowatt exciters and all necessary switchboards and controlling devices, are also included in the installation.

The contract for all the electrical apparatus has been placed with the General Electric Company, and the installation will be one of the largest and most modern of its kind in the world. It is the intention of the Southern Aluminum Company to push to completion the project now under way and to have in operation in the course of the next eight months a manufacturing plant that will turn out some 25,000 tons of aluminum annually.

The company was recently incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a capitalization of \$8,000,000 and was organized by some of the largest aluminum manufacturing companies of Europe. The enterprise has been financed in France and is closely associated with Aluminum Francais of Paris. The work at Whitney is in charge of Dr. R. Heroult, an eminent French engineer, who is recognized as one of the most expert authorities in the world on the manufacture of aluminum. Although Dr. Heroult has been directing constructive operations there but a few weeks, remarkable progress has been made, and it is confidently expected that the entire plant will be in readiness for turning out the product of the company by the middle of 1914.

The plant throughout will rank among the greatest and most perfectly equipped for the manufacture of aluminum in the United States. Only one other in the country, at Niagara Falls, can compare with it. In the complement of buildings are nine furnace rooms, wherein the alumina will undergo the various processes incidental to conversion into aluminum. Each of these structures measures 60 by 500 feet, and one electrode fac-

tory of similar dimensions is also included in the group.

Aluminum, because of its lightness and toughness, finds an almost universal application nowadays. Wire and cable made of this product are rapidly coming into extensive use for the transmission of high tension electric power. A certain type of clay termed beauxite, which is found in Georgia and the Middle West, enters into the manufacture of the commodity. From beauxite alumina is made, and through delicate and intricate electrolytic methods this is then transformed into aluminum. The production of aluminum from alumina is the only process that will be carried on at the Whitney plant.

The immense machines, which will supply the electric current for the several operations of this vast industry, will be installed immediately over wheel pits and direct connected to vertical shafts of S. Morgan Smith turbines by forged steel flanged couplings. Each 5000-kilowatt generator will weigh in the neighborhood of 150 tons, measure 22 feet in diameter and extend 13 feet above the floor level. The entire rotating element of the generators will be supported from an overhead thrust bearing. While the normal speed will be 170 revolutions per minute they will be designed with provision for a safety runaway speed of 75 per cent above normal. Simplicity will characterize the switchboards and controlling devices, and they will consist of types entailing an effective minimum number of parts. The wheel governors will be provided with remote electric control for both hand and automatic operation.

The establishment of the Southern Aluminum Company's plant at Whitney is transforming the site into a bustling city. While the construction of the plant is under way it is anticipated that 2000 people will reside there and 500 new concrete houses are being erected to accommodate the influx of population. Experienced chemists, electrical and hydraulic engineers and experts in every branch of the business will constitute the corps of Dr. Heroult, under whose able direction this comprehensive and important development will be consummated and also operated after successful completion.

## POEMS WORTH READING

### DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM?

He was walking up town, it was on Saturday night  
That the union men, and he said 'twas not right  
To compel a poor man, who was working his best,  
To pay so much dues, so he stopped for a rest.

He walked into a saloon and ordered the beer,  
Which was placed on a table, and he drew up a chair  
And commenced to reason, about in this way,  
A man can't stand it on three dollars a day.

He drank up his beer and ordered another,  
And just at that time in came a brother;  
He asked him to take one, and was glad that they met,  
Besides it's too early for the meeting just yet.

I want to ask you a question about paying our dues;  
Don't you think them too heavy? Don't you think we're abused?  
Well, I'll tell you, my brother, the reason and why;  
First let's have two beers, for I'm getting quite dry.

And the brother continued in about this way:  
When a man's got groceries and house rent to pay,  
And has to buy clothing, school books and shoes,  
There isn't much left for the payment of dues.

So they sat and they talked till 'twas much after ten,  
And too late to go to the meeting just then;  
Two more beers and a deck of cards to play  
Was called for to pass the time away.

So they played and drank till 'twas twelve or more,  
And the landlord said he must close the door;  
Said one dollar and fifty cents must be paid,  
Which was quietly done and not a word said.

And they staggered home, their wives to berate,  
Complaining that the union kept them out late,  
And for taxes and dues had paid quite an amount,  
And said that the union was not much account.  
Union Labor Journal, Erie, Pa.

### RASTUS AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

By F. H. Wickes.

Some folks say dat a nigger don't know  
Nuffin' 'bout spooks; but dat ain't so;  
'Cause I saw one de other night,  
Cummin' from the meetin' at Darby's Height.

De night was dark and shivery,  
And not a sound was heard.  
Cold chills was a-creepin' up my back,  
An' I jumped at de chirp of a bird.

De moon had gone a hidin',  
'Twarn't seen nowhere erbout.

De stars was winkin' and blinkin',  
Tryin' dair best to go out.

When just as I had crossed de creek,  
At de foot of Martin's Hill,

I heard a terrible chuggin'  
Dat almost gi' me a chill.

I stood rite still an' listened,  
Wid ma hat off in ma hand.

And said, "Oh, Lord, is dis de debbil,  
Or is it de Angel Band?"

When rite on top of de hill

Two great, big eyes I did see,

An' he kep' on honkin' and chuggin',  
An' comin' rite straight toward me.

Now, I knew it was de debbil

By de brimstone I could smell,

An' he was comin' after me

To take me down to hell.

But he just kep' on honkin',

An' chuggin' all de time,

So I got down on my marrow bones

An' den commenced to whine.

"Oh, Mister Debbil; good Mister Debbil,

Just lemme alone dis time,

I'll be a good nigger. Yes, I will,

I'll be good all de time.

"I know I's a mean nigger,

An' lies sometimes I tell.

An' chickens am such a temptation

I can't resist very well.

"Just pass me on by dis time;

To be good I certainly will try,

And get dat old Bill Johnson;

He's a meaner nigger dan I."

Like lightnin' he flew by me,

An' knocked me in de ditch.

train

Whether 'twas de debbil or a railroad  
I's never decided which.

# Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

## MAGNETISM.

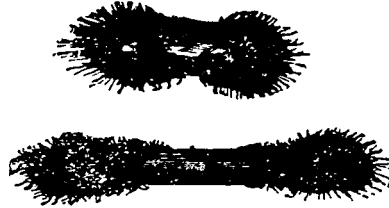
### LESSON VIII.—MAGNETIC ATTRACTION AND REPULSION.

76. **Natural Magnets or Lodestones.**—The name *Magnet* (*Magnes Lapis*) was given by the ancients to certain hard black stones found in various parts of the world, notably at *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, which possessed the property of attracting to them small pieces of iron or steel. This magic property, as they deemed it, made the magnet-stone famous; but it was not until the tenth or twelfth century that such stones were discovered to have the still more remarkable property of pointing north and south when hung up by a thread. This property was turned to advantage in navigation, and from that time the magnet received the name of *Lodestone*<sup>1</sup> (or "leading-stone"). The natural magnet or lodestone is an ore of iron, known to mineralogists as *magnetite* and having the chemical composition  $\text{Fe}^3 \text{O}_4$ . This ore is found in quantities in Sweden, Spain, Arkansas the Isle of Eba, and other parts of the world, though not always in the magnetic condition. It frequently occurs in crystals; the usual form being the regular octahedron.

77. **Artificial Magnets.**—If a piece of iron, or, better still, a piece of hard steel, be rubbed with a lodestone, it will be found to have also acquired the properties characteristic of the magnet; it will attract light bits of iron, and, if hung up by a thread it will point north and south. Figures 40 and 41 represent a natural lodestone and an artificial magnet of steel, each of which has been dipped into iron-filings; the filings are attracted and adhere in tufts.

78. **Discoveries of Dr. Gilbert.**—This was all, or nearly all, that was known of the magnet until 1600, when Dr. Gilbert published a large number of magnetic discoveries in his famous work "*De Magnete*." He observed that the attractive power of a magnet appears to reside at two regions, and in a long-shaped magnet these regions, or poles, are usually at the ends (see Figs. 40 and 41). The portion of the magnet which lies between the two poles is apparently less magnetic, and does not attract iron-filings so strongly; and all round the magnet, halfway between the poles there

is no attraction at all. This region Gilbert called the equator of the magnet, and the imaginary line joining the poles he termed the axis.



Figs. 40 and 41.

79. **Magnetic Needle.**—To investigate more fully the magnetic forces a magnetic needle is employed. This consists (Fig. 42) of a light needle cut out of steel, and fitted with a little cap of brass, glass, or agate, by means of which it can be hung upon a sharp point, so as to turn with very little friction. It is made a magnet by being rubbed upon a magnet; and when thus magnetised will turn into the north-and-south position, or, as we should say, will set itself in the "magnetic meridian" (Art. 136). The *compass* sold by opticians consists of such a needle balanced above a card marked with the "points of the compass."

80. **Magnetic Attraction and Repulsions.**—If we take a magnet (either natural or artificial) in our hand and present the two "poles" of it successively to the north-pointing end of a magnetic needle, we shall observe that one pole of

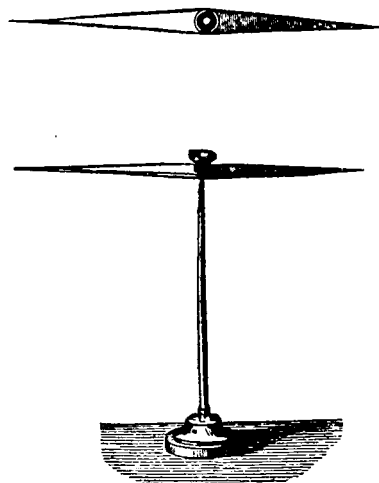


Fig. 42.

<sup>1</sup>The common spelling *loadstone* is due to misapprehension.



the magnet attracts it, while the other repels it. (Fig. 43.) If we repeat the experiment on the south-pointing end of the magnetic needle, we shall find that it is repelled by one pole and attracted by the other; and that the same pole which attracts the north-pointing end of the needle repels the south-pointing end.

If we try a similar experiment on the magnetic needle, using for a magnet a second magnetised needle which has previously been suspended, and which has

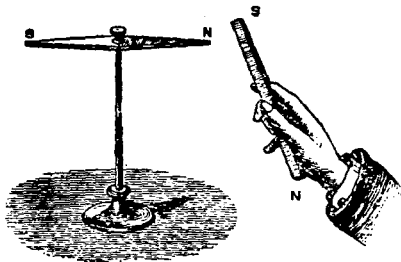


Fig. 43.

its north-pointing end marked to distinguish it from the south-pointing end, we shall discover that the N.-pointing pole repels the N.-pointing pole, and that the S.-pointing pole repels the S.-pointing pole; but that a N.-pointing pole attracts and is attracted by a S. pointing pole.

**81. Two Kinds of Magnetic Poles.**—There would therefore appear to be two opposite kinds of magnetism, or at any rate two opposite kinds of magnetic poles, which attract or repel one another in very much the same fashion as the two opposite kinds of electricity do; and one of these kinds of magnetism appears to have a tendency to move toward the north and the other to move toward the south. It has been proposed to call these two kinds of magnetism "north-seeking magnetism" and "south-seeking magnetism," but for our purpose it is sufficient to distinguish between the two kinds of

poles. In common parlance the poles of a magnet are called the "North Pole" and "South Pole" respectively and it is usual for the makers of magnets to mark the N.-pointing pole with a letter N. It is therefore sometimes called the "marked" pole, to distinguish it from the S.-pointing or "unmarked" pole. We shall, to avoid any doubt,<sup>1</sup> call that pole of a magnet which would, if the magnet were suspended, tend to turn to the north, the "North-seeking" pole, and the other the "South-seeking" pole.

We may therefore sum up our observations in the concise statement: *Like magnetic poles repel one another; unlike poles attract one another.* This we may call the first law of magnetism.

**82. The Two Poles Inseparable.**—It is impossible to obtain a magnet with only one pole. If we magnetise a piece of steel wire, or watch spring, by rubbing it with one pole of a magnet, we shall find that still it has two poles—one N.-seeking, the other S.-seeking. And if we break it into two parts, each part will still have two poles of opposite kinds.

**83. Magnetic Force.**—The force with which a magnet attracts or repels another magnet, or any piece of iron or steel, we shall call magnetic force.<sup>1</sup> The force exerted by a magnet upon a bit of iron or on another magnet is not the same at all distances, the force being greater when the magnet is nearer, and less when the magnet is farther off. In fact the attraction due to a magnet-pole falls off inversely as the square of the distance from the pole. (See Art. 117.)

Whenever a force acts thus between two bodies, it acts on both of them, tending to move both. A magnet will attract a piece of iron, and a piece of iron will attract a magnet. This was shown by Sir Isaac Newton, who fixed a magnet upon a piece of cork and floated it in a basin of water (Fig. 44), and found

<sup>1</sup>It is necessary to be precise on this point, as there is some confusion in the existing text-books. The cause of the confusion is this:—If the north-pointing pole of a needle is *attracted* by magnetism residing near the North Pole of the earth, the law of attraction (that *unlike* poles attract), shows us that these two poles are really magnetically of opposite kinds. Which are we then to call north magnetism? That which is at the N. pole of the earth? If so, we must say that the N.-pointing pole of the needle contains south magnetism. And if we call that north magnetism which points to the north, then we must suppose the magnetic pole at the north pole of the earth to have south magnetism in it. In either case there is then a difficulty. The

Chinese and the French call the N.-pointing pole of the needle a south pole, and the S.-pointing pole a north pole. Sir Wm. Thomson also calls the N.-pointing pole a "True South" pole. But common practice goes the other way, and calls the N.-pointing pole of a magnet its "North" pole. For experimental purposes it is usual to paint the two poles of a magnet of different colours, the N.-seeking pole being coloured *red* and the S.-seeking pole *blue*; but here again, strangely enough, authorities differ for in the collections of apparatus at the Royal Institution and Royal School of Mines, the colours are used in exactly the opposite way to this, which is due to Sir G. Airy.

<sup>1</sup>See footnote on "Force," Art. 155.

that it moved across the basin when a piece of iron was held near. A compass

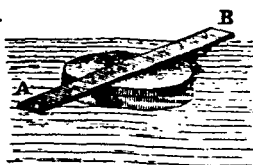


Fig. 44.

needle thus floated turns round and points north and south; but it does not rush towards the north as a whole, nor towards the south. The reason of this will be explained later, in Art. 117.

Gilbert suggested that the force of a magnet might be measured by making it attract a piece of iron hung to one arm of a balance weights being placed in the scale-pan hanging to the other arm; and he found, by hanging the *magnet* to the balance and placing the *iron* beneath it, that the effect produced was the same. The action and reaction are then equal for magnetic forces.

**84. Attraction Across Bodies.**—If a sheet of glass, or wood, or paper, be interposed between a magnet and the piece of iron or steel it is attracting, it will still attract it as if nothing were interposed. A magnet sealed up in a glass tube still acts as a magnet. Lucretius found a magnet put into a brass vase attracted iron filings through the brass. Gilbert surrounded a magnet by a ring of flames, and found it still to be subject to magnetic attraction from without. Across water, vacuum, and all known substances, the magnetic forces will act; with the single exception, however, that magnetic force will not act across a *screen of iron* or other magnetic material. If a small magnet is suspended inside a hollow ball made of iron, no outside magnet will affect it. A hollow shell of iron will therefore act as a magnetic cage, and screen the space inside it from magnetic influences.

**85. Magnetic Substances.**—A distinction was drawn by Gilbert between *magnets* and *magnetic substances*. A magnet attracts only at its poles, and they possess opposite properties. But a lump of iron will attract either pole of the magnet, no matter what part of the lump be presented to the magnet. It has no distinguishable fixed "poles," and no magnetic "equator." A true magnet has poles, one of which is *repelled* by the pole of another magnet.

**86. Other Magnetic Metals.**—Later experimenters have extended the list of substances which are attracted by a magnet. In addition to iron (and steel)

the following metals are recognized as magnetic:—

Nickel.  
Cobalt.

Chromium.  
Cerium.

Manganese,

and a few others. But only nickel and cobalt are at all comparable with iron and steel in magnetic power and even they are very far inferior. Other bodies, sundry salts of iron and other metals, paper, porcelain, and oxygen gas, are also very feebly attracted by a powerful magnet.

**87. Diamagnetism.**—A number of bodies, notably bismuth, antimony, phosphorus, and copper, are repelled from the poles of a magnet. Such bodies are called *diamagnetic bodies*; a fuller account of them will be found in Lesson XXVII.

**88. The Earth a Magnet.**—The greatest of Gilbert's discoveries was that of the inherent magnetism of the earth. *The earth is itself a great magnet*, whose "poles" coincide nearly, but not quite, with the geographical north and south poles, and therefore it causes a freely-suspended magnet to turn into a north and south position. The subject of *Terrestrial Magnetism* is treated of in Lesson XII. It is evident from the first law of magnetism that the magnetic condition of the northern regions of the earth must be the opposite to that of the north-seeking pole of a magnetised needle. Hence arises the difficulty alluded to in Article 81.

**89. Magnetic Induction.**—Magnetism may be communicated to a piece of iron, without actual contact with a magnet. If a short, thin unmagnetised bar of iron, be placed near some iron filings, and a magnet be brought near to the bar the presence of the magnet will *induce* magnetism in the iron bar, and it will now attract the iron filings (Fig. 45). This inductive action is very similar to that observed in Lesson III. to take place when an electrified body was brought near a non-electrified one. The analogy, indeed, goes farther than this, for it is found that the iron bar thus magnetised by induction will have two poles; the pole nearest to the pole of the inducing magnet being of the opposite kind, while the pole at the farther end of the bar is of the same kind as the inducing pole. Magnetism can, however, only be induced in those bodies which we have enumerated as magnetic bodies; and those bodies in which a magnetising force produces a high degree of magnetisation are said to possess a high *co-efficient of magnetisation*. It will be shown presently that magnetic induction takes place along certain directions called *lines of magnetic induction*, or *lines of magnetic*

force, which may pass either through iron and other magnetic media, or through air, vacuum, glass, or other non-magnetic media: and, since induction goes on most freely in bodies of high magnetic susceptibility, those lines of force are sometimes (though not too accurately) said to "pass by preference through magnetic matter," or, that "magnetic matter conducts the lines of force."

Although magnetic induction takes place at a distance across an intervening layer of air, glass, or vacuum, there is no doubt that the intervening medium is directly concerned in the transmission of the magnetic force, though probably the true medium is the "æther" of space surrounding the molecules of matter, not the molecules themselves.

We now can see why a magnet should attract a not-previously-magnetised piece of iron; it first magnetises it by induction and then attracts it: for the nearest end will have the opposite kind of magnetism induced in it, and will be attracted with a force exceeding that with which the more distant end is repelled. But *induction precedes attraction*.

**90. Retention of Magnetisation.**—Not all magnetic substances can become magnets permanently. Lodestone, steel, and nickel, retain permanently the greater part of the magnetism imparted to them. Cast iron and many impure qualities of wrought iron also retain magnetism imperfectly. Pure soft iron is, however, only temporarily magnetic. The following experiment illustrates the matter:—Let a few pieces of iron rod, or a few soft iron nails be taken. If one of these (see Fig. 46) be placed in contact with the pole of a permanent steel magnet, it is attracted to it and becomes itself a temporary magnet. Another bit

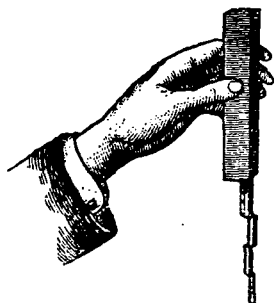


Fig. 46.

of iron may then be hung to it, and another, until a chain of four or five pieces is built up. But if the steel magnet be removed from the top of the chain, all the rest drop off, and are found to be no longer magnetic. A similar chain of

steel needles may be formed, but they will retain their magnetism permanently.

It will be found, however, that a steel needle is more difficult to magnetise than an iron needle of the same dimensions. It is harder to get the magnetism *into* steel than into iron, and it is harder to get the magnetism *out* of steel than out of iron; for the steel retains the magnetism once put into it. This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation, is sometimes called *coercive force*; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*. The retentivity of hard-tempered steel is great; that of soft wrought iron is very small. The harder the steel, the greater its retentivity.

**91. Theories of Magnetism.**—The student will not have failed to observe the striking analogies between the phenomena of attraction, repulsion, induction, etc., of magnetism and those of electricity. Yet the two sets of phenomena are quite distinct. A positively electrified body does not attract either the North-pointing or the South-pointing pole of the magnet as such; in fact, it attracts either pole quite irrespective of its magnetism, just as it will attract any other body. There does exist, indeed, a direct relation between magnets and *currents* of electricity, as will be later explained. There is none known, however, between magnets and stationary *charges* of electricity.

No theory as to the nature of magnetism has yet been placed before the reader, who has thus been told the fundamental facts without bias. In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids; it is, however, *absolutely certain that magnetism is not a fluid*, whatever else it may be. The term, which is a relic of bygone times, is only tolerated because, under certain circumstances, magnetism distributes itself in magnetic bodies in the same manner as an elastic fluid would do. Yet the reasons against its being a fluid are even more conclusive than in the case of electricity. An electrified body when touched against another conductor, electrifies the conductor by giving up a part of its electricity to it. But a magnet when rubbed upon a piece of steel magnetises it *without giving up or losing any of its own magnetism*. A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss. The arguments to be derived from the behaviour of a magnet on breaking, and from other experiments narrated in Lesson X., are even stronger. No theory of magnetism will therefore be propounded until these facts have been placed before the student.

# Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed.           | (c) Cranemen.         |
| (b) Linemen.         | (f) Cable Splicers.   |
| (c) Inside.          | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers.        | (h) Shopmen.          |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. |                       |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Maple Ave.; Vice President, Jas. B. Price, 3316 Laclede Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. Schading, 3332 Ohio Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 78 Ridenour avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe street. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice-President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slatery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice-President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—J. Dooley, 927 Piquette Ave.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m., at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. Forty-first Street; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, 3rd Wabash St. President W. B. Tublessy, 451 W. Central St.; Vice President, A. Flaherty, 236 Norris St., Financial Secretary, S. Thomas, 1556 Lincoln St.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Shoennan, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Richmond Hall, Third avenue, south, and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42nd avenue, south; Financial Secretary, H. Burton, 2937 42nd avenue, south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43rd avenue, south; Treasurer, A. M. Aune, 4210 32nd avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hildebeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. H. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, 10839 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at the corner of Spring and A Sts., Byers Hall. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 East 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 1009 S. Freeburg Ave.; I. D. Dalton, 217 West B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson, 1509 Bryan street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon, 1508 Annex avenue; Recording Secretary, R. Lash, Box 292; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin, Gen. Del.

(a) No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday in I. A. T. S. E. Hall, 4th and Washington. President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin Ave.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, 608 Austin Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, care Central Electric Co.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday at Red Men's Wigwam, Central Ave. President, C. P. Ball, 402 Central Ave.; Vice President, T. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 14½ Auburn Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonushury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, New York—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godain, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—President, J. Kergan, 310 King St., W.; Recording Secretary, K. Jacks, 248 Main St., E.; Financial Secretary, J. Mackay, 110 Catherine St., S.; Treasurer, J. Quay, 175 Catherine St., S.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison Sts. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolly, Box 662; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, Box 610.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Fridays in Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice-President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Boustedt, 791 Fauquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave. Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meet every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Edw. Burke, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Frenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave.—President, W. S. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice-President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall,

240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Groaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Kracuter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice-President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

(c) No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Hall, corner 8th and Cherry Sts. President, Rolla Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, J. L. Henry, 610 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay St. President, William S. Norton, City Electric Light Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farris, 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Old Elks' Hall, 118 Main St. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 N. Chambers; Vice President, H. B. Armes, 110 Garfield; Financial Secretary, G. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, C. L. McCulloch, 62 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, W. C. Gordon, 247 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Vice-President, Walter Burch, 323 N. Buttler St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Will Winter, 1110 Mound St.; Treasurer, James Reynolds, 1207 Erin St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg. 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Financial Secretary, H. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren St. President, F. H. Keny, R. F. D. No. 5; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, E. Rush, 228 Cedar St.; Financial Secretary, S. Rubenstein, 228 Cedar St.; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 228 Cedar St.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebmood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, So. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Ind.—President, R. C. Gardner, 609 N. A St.; Vice President, W. L. Ellis, 609 S. A St.; Treasurer, Fred Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday in Board of Trade Bldg., Drayton & Bay Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St.; Vice-President, A. E. Gleaves, Belmont Hotel, Room 17; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 E. Liberty St., Savannah; Recording Secretary, Jno. C. Fulmer, P. O. Box 207, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, E. H. Todd, 20. W. Harris St.

No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 Bridge St.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

No. 246, Steubenville, Ohio—President, D. C. Hartford, Steubenville, Ohio; Financial Secretary, C. Thompson, 111 East 8th St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. G. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. Dearing, 149 O'Connor St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

(a) No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh's Hall, Third Ave. and 9th St. President, W. S. Barnette, 832 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Vice President, M. T. Younger, 717 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Payton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington; Recording Secretary, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Houck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pahst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bldg., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue, Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.

(c) No. 262, Plainsfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. Fifth St.; Vice-President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary,

Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdore St., N. Plainsfield; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., N. Plainsfield.

No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Financial Secretary, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdycke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Financial Secretary, R. John, 328 W. Honever St.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance, 305 15th St.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 140 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 281 Ottawa, Ont., Can.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. W. Coulon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Scott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 16 S. 5th St. President, C. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave. N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, E. M. Stanchfield, 423 10th St. S.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave. S.; Treasurer, E. E. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.; Business Agent, W. E. Kenney, 36 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., St. Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—President, Earl Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jesse Ebersole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, Roy Cox, 331 W. Main St.; Treasurer, R. C. Cashdollar, 1822 Broadway St.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

No. 323, Terrell, Texas—Financial Secretary, Wm. Hoylman, 914 S. Francis St.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—President, E. Kuehnis, 438 Minor Ave.; Vice-President, J. Belvail, 440 W. San Fernando St.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, Garden City Elec. Co.; Recording Secretary, F. M. Jones, R. F. D., No. 6, Box 94; Treasurer, Samuel Pearce, 1415 S. 1st St.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Bricklayers' Hall, Roonville St. President, Wm. Williams; Vice-President, S. R. Alley; Financial Secretary, J. W. Dieterman, 316 Hovey Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Holman; Treasurer, R. M. Sutton.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday at Machinists' Hall, 83 E. 3rd St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 226 Green St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care



General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnpugh, Healy Theatre; Vice President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, Smith St. President, N. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice-President, J. Amos, 223 Meade St.; Financial Secretary, E. S. Sofield, 480 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Treasurer, J. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazelwood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. W. White, Box 1012.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 210 S. Fifth St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson Ave.; Vice-President, Geo. C. Cannon, 540½ S. Third St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Doutrick, Ashland & Cliff Ave., Southern Heights; Treasurer, H. F. Karwiese, 200 E. Gray St.

No. 375, Peterboro, Ont., Canada—Financial Secretary, A. Brasseur, 172 Charlotte St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

No. Sub. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Mary Meagher, 7 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays in Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston St. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, A. Hurt, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St.; Treasurer, Geo. Near, foot of John St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Ade street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Financial Secretary, E. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., S. W.

No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Socialist Hall, No. 33 Congress St. President, J. V. Gerry, Kittery Maine; Financial Secretary, R. C. Mouton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery Maine.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106¼ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 471, Millenocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Fraser, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Financial Secretary, J. C. Holmes, Box 54.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 17 Orchard St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at 233 Old Board of Trade, Maryland and Capitol Ave. President H. O. Roebuck, 23 Old Board of Trade; Vice President, Alfred Jacobs, 23 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, also Business Agent, 23 Old Board of Trade; Recording Secretary, Ernest Messler, 23 Old Board of Trade; Treasurer, Dan Brennan, 23 Old Board of Trade.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday at Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 619 Otjen St.; Recording Secretary, P. A. Schroeder, 1140 N. Pierce St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Cliff street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Stillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karl Miethke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 311½ Tremor. President, H. J. Aymes, 2263½ Church St.; Vice President, Thos. J. Kennedy, 907 Market St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Permitter, 1805 Ave. M; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Mechanic St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

No. 538, Danville, Ill. President, Guy Kittle, 109 Buchanan St.; Financial Secretary, W. R. Current, 18 Tennessee St.; Recording Secretary, J. D. King, 195 N. Collett St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Bldg., State St. President, William Sheffield, 211 Harrison2 Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 219 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDondold, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanias, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 West Fifth St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, J. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursdays at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3036 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfitting, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice-President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, P. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(a) No. 639, Port Arthur, Texas.—Meets Monday at Union Hall, 615 Proctor St. President, J. P. Piersal, 615 7th St.; Vice-President, A. J. Brown, 1714 Houston Ave.; Financial Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, Frank Dlugost, 620 4th St.; Treasurer, Roy McDaniel, Box 73.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford str. t. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St., Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. Sub-Local 643, Springfield, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Maude Mansfield, 1 Lebanon Place.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President,

Wm. Alligeir, 29 1/4 Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenthian, 403 Paige St.; Financial Secretary, W. O'Malley, 127 3rd Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. O'Malley.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. Eleventh St.

(c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopard St., city; Vice-President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Petaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St., Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzahn, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice-President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelord Rd.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Finckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice-President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 231 1/2 M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warmer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloys Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice-President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama.—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday 8 p. m. I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice-President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Howard Moffman, 820 Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, P. O. Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Strivet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hoe Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. L. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 621 Ditson Place; Vice-President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street,

Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Teamsters' Hall on Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School Street Engine House; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Fallasbee, 6 Foster St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampler, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, R. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.; Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Ducl, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday at Theviot's Hall, S. 8th St. President, H. Roberts, 1702 East Oak St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel, S. 7th St.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Provence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main St. President, Alfred Asher, 5 Eastern Ave.; Vice President, Angus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Burke, 33 Maple St.; Recording Secretary, Edwards O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.;

Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charleston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month at 66 Main St. President, Robert R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St.; Everett; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charleston; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, A. A. Valais, 133 Kimball Ave., Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Union Hall, Court House St., corner Monroe and Hight. President, Chas. Nordman, 112 Jefferson St.; Vice President, C. E. Martin, 810 Broadway St.; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Riesenbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Treasurer, J. W. Case, 610 E. Miller St.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Kk.—Meets first and third Mondays nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d St. and Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George

Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 South 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 S. 3rd St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St.; Vice President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Milville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 721, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Monday nights at 121½ South Travis street. President, C. F. Smith, 223 East Jones street; Vice-President, E. B. Turner, 609 South Walnut; Financial Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Recording Secretary, W. L. Thomas, 1115 South Montgomery street or box 17; Treasurer, W. E. Kolb, 611 South Montgomery street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Lines, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Lines, 229 Spring Street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.

No. 723, Ft Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, T. Miller, 507 La Salle St.

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